



Adolf Hitler **Bolshevik** **and** **Zionist**

Volume III
WORLD WAR I
Christopher Jon Bjerknes



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BOLSHEVIK
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Addendum to Volume 1, *Communism*

I.

It should be noted with regard to page 39 of *Adolf Hitler: Bolshevik and Zionist*, Volume One, *Communism*; that:

The *Schutzstaffel* (commonly known as the SS) was co-founded by Emil Maurice in 1925. Emil Maurice had been Adolf Hitler's private chauffeur. The SS eventually discovered that Emil Maurice was part Jewish.

Adolf Hitler then had Emil Maurice declared an "honorary Aryan" over Heinrich Himmler's objections. Himmler was *Reichsführer* of the *Schutzstaffel*.

Hitler's order to Aryanize Emil Maurice violated the rule that all SS officers had to prove their racial purity with an "Aryan certificate". No one with Jewish blood was permitted to join or remain in the SS. Members of the SS were obliged to demonstrate that all of their ancestors were Aryans dating back to at least the year 1750 AD.⁽¹⁾

II.

Friedrich Georg detailed the Allies' advance knowledge of Hitler's plans, the many high-ranking Nazis who worked as spies for the Soviets, and the treason of the Nazis against the German war effort, in the following works:

Friedrich Georg, *Verrat an der Ostfront: Der verlorene Sieg 1941-42*, Grabert, Tübingen, (2012).

Friedrich Georg, *Verrat an der Ostfront II: Vergebliche Verteidigung Europas 1943-45*, Grabert, Tübingen, (2012).

Friedrich Georg, *Verrat in der Normandie: Eisenhowers deutsche Helfer*, Grabert, Tübingen, (2007).

Bruce Walker published a very informative article proving the fact that the Nazis were Marxists, "The Nazis Were Marxists", *The American Thinker*, (25 November 2007):

https://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2007/11/the_nazis_were_maxists.html

III.

Joseph Stalin wanted Adolf Hitler to provoke the Second World War in order to create the chaotic conditions needed for a Communist world revolution and the expansion of the Soviet Union across Eastern Europe. Communist revolution thrives on war, discontent and disruption. The Communists' plan was to create support among the Western Allies for the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe. Hitler would soften up Europe by destroying it and make Stalin appear to be the savior of the Jews from the Nazis. Stalin then followed in the footsteps of Hitler's retreat across Eastern Europe to conquer nation after nation for Communism, as was planned from the beginning. The Communists committed numerous genocides along the way.

Viktor Suvorov wrote in his book *Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War?*, Hamish Hamilton, London, (1990), English translation by Thomas B. Beattie,

"Even before the Nazis came to power, the Soviet leaders had given Hitler the unofficial name of 'Icebreaker for the Revolution'. The name is both apt and fitting. The communists understood that Europe would be vulnerable only in the event of war and that the Icebreaker for the Revolution could make it vulnerable. Unaware of this, Adolf Hitler cleared the way for world communism by his actions. With his *Blitzkrieg* wars, Hitler crushed the Western democracies, scattering and dispersing his forces from Norway to Libya. This suited Stalin admirably. The Icebreaker committed the greatest crimes against the world and humanity, and, in doing so, placed in Stalin's hands the moral right to declare himself the liberator of Europe at any time he chose--while changing the concentration camps from brown to red.

[***]

Marx and Engels foretold a world war and lengthy international conflicts which would last 'fifteen, twenty, fifty years'. The prospect did not frighten them. The authors of *The Communist Manifesto* did not call on the proletariat to prevent war; on the contrary, they saw it as desirable. War was mother to the revolution. The result of a world war, in Engels' words, would be 'general exhaustion and the creation of conditions for the final victory of the working class'. (Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, *Works*, Ch. 21, p. 351)

Marx and Engels did not live to see the world war, but a successor in their cause was found for them in Lenin. From the earliest days of the First World War, Lenin's party came out in favour of the government of their own country being defeated, so that the 'imperialist war might be changed into a civil war'.

Lenin calculated that left-wing parties in other countries would also come out against the governments of their own countries and the imperialist world war would be transmuted into a world civil war. This did not happen. Without abandoning hopes for a world revolution, as early as autumn 1914 Lenin adopted a minimum programme. If world revolution were not to result from world war, everything possible had to be done to make a revolution happen in at least one country; it did not matter which one. 'When the proletariat has conquered that country, it will stand against all the rest of the world,' fomenting disorders and uprisings in other countries, 'or coming out against them directly with armed force.' (*About the Slogan of the 'United States of Europe'*)

For Lenin, as for Marx, world revolution remained the guiding star, and he did not lose sight of this goal. But according to the minimum programme,

the First World War would only facilitate a revolution in one country. How, then, would the world revolution take place thereafter? Lenin gave a clear-cut answer to this question in 1916: as a result of the second imperialist war. (*The Military Programme for the Proletarian Revolution*)

Perhaps I am mistaken, but having read much of what Hitler wrote, I have certainly found no indications that in 1916 Adolf Schickelgruber was dreaming of the Second World War. But Lenin was. What is more, he was laying down the need for such a war as the theoretical base for the building of socialism throughout the world.

Events developed apace. The revolution in Russia occurred the following year. Lenin hastened there from exile. In the maelstrom of confusion and a total absence of authority, he and his party, small but militarily organized, seized power in a *coup d'etat*. In March 1918, he concluded the Brest-Litovsk peace agreement with Germany and its allies. At that time Germany's position was already hopeless. Lenin of course understood this. The peace he signed therefore freed his hands to strengthen, through civil conflict, the communist dictatorship inside Russia, and gave Germany considerable resources and reserves to continue the war in the West, which was exhausting both Germany and the Western allies."

The present author agrees with Suvorov that Stalin wanted Hitler to start the Second World War, so that Stalin could then unleash a world revolution and take Eastern Europe for the Communists. But I go a step further and believe that Hitler was a willing player in this game. Hitler intended to lose the war and hand Eastern Europe to Stalin. Hitler was a Bolshevik mole, as was proven in *Adolf Hitler: Bolshevik and Zionist*, Volume I, *Communism*.

Edvard Benes was the President of Czechoslovakia from 1935 to 1948. His statements provide us with additional proof that the Second World War was staged for the purpose of allowing Stalin to seize Eastern Europe for the Soviet Union. Edvard Benes knew in the mid-1930's that Hitler would instigate the Second World War, lose it and give Eastern Europe to Stalin. Benes was a freemason in the Ian Amos Komensky Lodge No. 1, in Prague. The Second World War did not begin until 1 September 1939.

Stalin hoped to trigger a world-wide Communist revolution when World War II had sufficiently weakened humanity to the point where such a revolution could commence and succeed. Hitler dutifully provided Stalin with the

pretext he needed to take of all Eastern Europe by fighting back the Nazis. Hitler had spread his forces across the region creating an unnecessarily vast theater of war for Stalin's advances and conquests. Before the war even started, Evard Benes hoped that Czechoslovakia would share a border with the expanded Soviet Union, after Hitler provoked the war Benes knew Hitler would start, then lose.

Igor Lukes and Erik Goldstein wrote in their book *The Munich Crisis, 1938: Prelude to World War II*,

"Benes' notes reveal the very core of Soviet strategic thinking at the time. When Benes expressed his amazement at the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, Maiski replied that war would definitely break out 'in two weeks' time'. 'My overall impression', noted Benes, is that 'the Soviets want war, they prepared for it conscientiously and they maintain that the war will take place--and that they have reserved some freedom of action for themselves.' Benes added that originally he considered this to be an exaggeration. But when he saw the text of the Nazi-Soviet pact the next day he realized it was even worse than what Maiski had outlined on 23 August 1939. He realized that Moscow had slammed the door on any future negotiations with the West. The pact was, Benes wrote and underlined, 'a rather rough tactic to drive Hitler into war'. Benes wrote in his summary of the meeting: 'the Soviets are convinced that the time has come for a final struggle between capitalism, fascism and nazism and that there will be a world revolution which they will trigger at an opportune moment when others are exhausted by war'.⁹³ On the eve of World War II, Benes had no reason to fabricate or misinterpret Maiski's words. Moreover, his record of the meeting echoes the proclamations of the VIIth congress of the Comintern of 1935, Litvinov's declaration to Heidrich in May 1938 in Geneva, and Zhdnov's speech in Prague in August 1938.

Finally, there is an indication that the Kremlin deemed war desirable even after it had started, in November 1939. A Soviet official told a CPC delegation in Moscow that the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact was justified because 'if the USSR had concluded a treaty with the Western powers, Germany would never have unleashed a war from which will develop world revolution, the revolution we have been preparing for a long time. . . . A surrounded Germany would never have entered into war.'⁹⁴ This brief outline of the long-term Soviet strategy is in harmony with all the other

evidence presented so far: Litvinov's statement to Heidrich in Geneva, Zhdanov's speech in Prague, Maiski's conversation with Benes, and the declaration quoted above are characterized by a remarkable degree of internal consistency. That is what makes the message regarding the revolutionary potential detected in the crisis of 1938-39 by Stalin credible."
(2)

This provides further proof that Hitler and Stalin were collaborating to start the Second World War by agreeing to the Nazi-Soviet Pact, so as to embolden the Germans to invade Poland. Then, after having instigated the Second World War, Hitler would have an easier time convincing his Generals to attack the Soviet Union, because there was no longer the inhibiting risk that England would enter the war, because it already had.

This also demonstrates the thought process which caused the Soviets and Nazis to put the Fascist Franco in power in Spain. They wanted to surround France with "Fascists", not openly Communist nations, so that England and France would fight the "Fascists" of Italy, Germany and possibly Spain, and so consume Western Europe in a brothers' war leaving it easier pickings for the Soviets--that is until the United States developed the atomic bomb. This made it far easier for the Western Allies to declare war on Germany and become allies of the Soviets and supply the Soviets, than would have been the case if the Communists had won the Spanish Civil War. Had Soviet-sponsored Communism succeeded in Spain, France and Britain might have felt obliged to join forces with Hitler.

Ivan Pfaff wrote,

"However, it was precisely Beneš who, as early as February 1936, indirectly invited the Soviets to Sovietize Central Europe by declaring to the Prague Ambassador of the USSR that the Soviets 'must enter not only the Central European but also the Balkan theater, but Central Europe only if their interests in this part of Europe are evolving in a clear manner, . . . that they should not rush into it and patiently wait for a clearer form of the practical question of the organization of Central Europe'³⁹. [***] [Beneš said,] 'Russia will have its say in Central Europe. . . Geographical law. . . Hitler helps us to become Russia's neighbor. After the future disasters, the goal must be that Russia will be in Užhorod, Presov in Russia. . . The border with Russia as

long as possible also with regard to Poland. . . Withdraw the Polish border with Russia to the rear of Bardjov.'¹⁶⁶ [***] Even before the outbreak of the Second World War, he was firmly convinced that sooner or later the USSR would intervene in the war with Germany and finally advance through Central Europe. [***] The overestimation of the German post-war threat and the illusion, that of all things the territorial expansion of the Soviet Union through Central Europe would guarantee the safety of the future Czechoslovak Republic, were fully shared by Beneš's employees. Thus Ripka wrote in April 1939 to Jan Masaryk: 'I hope that after the war it will be possible for us to get closer to Russia, that it will be our direct neighbor. . . If this happens, Russia will have direct interests in Central Europe and will become a more effective counterweight to Germany than heretofore.' [***] Already in December of 1939, probably impressed by the Soviet invasion of Finland, Beneš wrote instructions to the Czechoslovakian envoy in Washington: 'Russia is biding its time and just as soon as it has gained as strong a position as possible on account of German warfare (the Baltic States, Poland, Finland, Bessarabia, evidently Bulgaria and Northern Turkey and Persia), it will do everything it can to overthrow present-day Germany and, there as well as in Central Europe, to provoke a revolution that will install Soviet regimes.'¹⁷¹"(3)

Vojtech Mastny wrote,

"The manifold developments set into motion by Hitler's attack against Russia increased the exiled government's isolation from home but brought it closer to Moscow. In planning for the future, Beneš came to regard future Russian predominance in east central Europe as not only inevitable but also desirable. This meant political preponderance, though not necessarily military conquest; as late as January 1943, he estimated that the war might well end before the Red Army would even reach Czechoslovakia.²⁷ 'After the war is over,' the President confided to his associates, 'in Europe, only Germany and Russia will be left. Germany will be disrupted, and in the East, and, I hope, in central Europe as well, Russia will play the decisive role. . . It will come together with Europe and after the war Bolshevism will not even be remembered.'²⁸

Surprisingly for a statesman reputed as 'one of the most astute and devious politicians of Europe,'²⁹ Beneš was guided not so much by sober calculation as by emotional disposition and wishful thinking. Though without illusions about Communism, he discounted its role as an instrument of Moscow's foreign policies. He liked to think of Czechoslovakia's future position as that of a bridge between East and West--a bridge, however, slanted eastwards. Despite his preference for Western values, he envisaged the Western influences as mainly economic, the Eastern political and military. Mesmerized by what he viewed as a perennial German threat, and obsessed by his memory of Munich, he hoped to earn for his country the status of Russia's favorite protege. In pursuing that goal, he had no exaggerated ideas about sovereignty, which he subordinated to security.

Beneš did not wish the Czechs to be regarded as Moscow's vassals. Yet they were slipping into that role by the summer of 1942. The Czechoslovak diplomats in Russia struck their Western colleagues as 'spending a good deal of... their time in serving the interests of the Soviet government.'³⁰ Ambassador Zdenk Fierlinger conceived of his job as that of impressing the Russian viewpoint upon his London superiors rather than vice versa. Czechoslovakia's apparent readiness to offer itself as a Russian tool in east central Europe did not reflect a coherent and consistent policy; it was rather suggestive of an unwillingness to devise any policy." [\(4\)](#)

Benes received intelligence reports from Paul Thümmel, who was working as a Soviet spy known as "Agent A-54". Thümmel was an *Abwehr* agent and was one of many Nazis who gave the Soviets German State secrets and kept Stalin fully informed of everything the Nazis had planned. Other such traitors included Adolf Hitler, Martin Bormann, Heinrich "Gestapo" Mueller, Harro Schulze-Boysen of the *Rote Kapelle*, and the Lucy Spy Ring. Stalin had foreknowledge of everything related to the war from beginning to end, and the Nazis from Hitler on down dutifully provided him with that intelligence--much to the detriment of German soldiers and the German nation.

Edvard Benes told the Soviet Jew Ilya Ehrenburg,

"The only salvation lies in a close alliance with your country. The Czechs may have different political opinions, but on one point we can be sure. The Soviet Union will not only liberate us from the Germans. It will also allow us to live without constant fear of the future."-(5)

A prominent member of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, the Bolshevik Jew Ilya Ehrenburg incited the Red Army to mass rape German females and slaughter all Germans. Ehrenburg ordered the Soviet Army to genocide Germans stating,

"Kill, you brave Red-Army men, kill! There is nothing that the German is not guilty of. Comrade Stalin instructs us to put down this rabid animal. Break, with your force, the arrogant racial-pride of the Germanic Woman. Take her as your rightful prize of war. Kill, you brave Red Army men. Kill. Kill! Kill! In the German race there is nothing but evil; not one among the living, not one among the yet unborn but is evil! Follow the precepts of Comrade Stalin. Stamp out the fascist beast once and for all in its lair! Use force and break the racial pride of these German women. Take them as your lawful booty. Kill! As you storm onward, kill, you gallant soldiers of the Red Army."

The Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee has morphed into the modern day Antifa, which recently engaged in street battles with KGB/FSB controlled members of the Alt-Right and the Communist controlled "White Nationalist" community in America. The Russians maintain neo-Nazi fronts around the globe to help them to destabilize the nations. They pit their "Fascist" neo-Nazi fronts against their "anti-Fascist" Antifa organization, while both publicly affirm their praise of Vladimir Putin, Russia and Socialism. Hitler could have prevented the rape and murder of millions of Germans if he had only made a separate peace with the Western Allies before the Soviets took Eastern Europe and East Germany. Hitler, like the neo-Nazis, was working for the Soviets to create the instability needed for Communist conquest, and the illusion that Russian Communism safeguards common Jews in the Diaspora.

1 The Impact of the First World War

Friedrich Hebbel (born 1813, died 1863) wrote,

"It is possible that the German will once again disappear from the world stage, for he has all the qualities necessary to attain heaven, but not a single one needed to defend himself on the earth, and all nations hate him, as the bad do the good. But if they really do succeed in burying him, circumstances will arise under which they will want to claw him back out of the grave."⁽⁶⁾

The Second World War was very much a product of the First World War. The First World War changed the structure of humanity in several quite significant ways.

The "war to end all wars" toppled many thrones and was more an end to aristocracy and empire, than it was to war. The world became disillusioned with the aristocracy, because the Monarchs were blamed for the war which produced massive loss of life. The assassination of the aristocrat Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria created a conflict between Serbia and Austria. The Russian Tsar backed Serbia in the name of pan-Slavism. The German Kaiser backed Austria in the name of pan-Germanism.

England's King George V, Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II and Russia's Tsar Nicholas II were cousins. On its face, the war appeared to be very much a family fight among the Monarchs, who demonstrated that they were not only unfit to rule, but were a danger to humanity.

American President Woodrow Wilson brought America into the war on the side of Great Britain to make the world a "safe place for Democracy". Bolshevism took hold of Russia after the fall of the Tsar. Wilson hypocritically supported the Communists despite the fact that the Bolsheviks opposed Democracy. Socialism triumphed over Monarchy in Germany, where the Socialists managed to convince the general public that the

aristocracy caused the war and the misery it had brought to the nation. In Italy, the Kingdom fell to the Socialist Mussolini, who had rebranded his radical Socialism as "Fascism" so that the masses would not realize that they had succumbed to Communism. Communists and Zionists deliberately brought about the First World War to unseat the aristocracy and replace the Monarchs with Socialist governments led by Jews, either directly, or behind the scenes.

The Ottoman Empire, which controlled Palestine, was racked by Jewish revolution and war, and then was dissolved. The British took Palestine for Jewry in exchange for America's entry into the war on the side of the Allies. Few Jews took the opportunity to migrate to Palestine. The British awakened to a self interest in Palestine and realized that they could profit from the Suez Canal as a trade route to the British colony of India.

The Zionist Jews, who wanted Palestine all to the themselves, felt compelled to destroy British Imperialism, so as to eliminate British interests in holding Palestine. The Bolsheviks, who completely destroyed the self-determination of the Russians and every other ethnicity they came to rule over, demanded the right of self-determination for the peoples in all European colonies. They did this to provoke revolutions against the colonial powers. The Communist destruction of British Imperialism opened the door for the Zionist Jews to take Palestine from the British.

America became the dominate force behind the anti-German "Allies" and bailed out the failing and blood-soaked Soviet Union it had helped create, despite Wilson's idealistic talk of freeing the world for the sake of Democracy. The American press and government forcibly made the American public anti-Germanic upon pain of prosecution and imprisonment. Stock Market Capitalism and Federal Reserve dollars covered the war debt and eventually produced the Great Depression, which gave the Socialists and Communists the proof they needed to justify their war on American Capitalism.

As was pre-planned, the First World War produced the League of Nations as a major step towards world government. It also brought the Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles, which stripped Germany of its national sovereignty. The Treaty of Versailles imposed reparations payments on Germany it could not pay. Germany lacked the funds and farmland it needed to feed the Germans, and many starved to death. Germany lost vast territories, its rights to self defense and its honor among the nations. The

British naval blockade caused the deaths of 750,000 German civilians. These German noncombatants included hundreds of thousands of women and children. The German young who did not die often had their growth stunted due to malnutrition.

The general mood on the Continent became morbid and pessimistic. The dysgenic effects of war and Bolshevism were horrendous. Many of the healthiest, brightest, most courageous and loyal human beings lost their lives in their prime child producing years to war, disease--and to the Communists--who deliberately targeted the Bourgeoisie and Intelligentsia for genocidal destruction. The very best human beings often failed to pass along their genes, cultural heritage and leadership to future generations. The great hopes which the masses had embraced for the increasingly rapid advances of technology and industry were shattered by the immense scale of the destruction of modern warfare, the rapid spread of disease through efficient international travel, and the mass manipulation of the populace through modern psychological techniques and the bankers control of the mass media. America's entry into the war, the Bolshevik Revolution and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk prolonged the war and increased its destruction. Those events were engineered by Jewish bankers, Bolsheviks and Zionists.

Winston Churchill told William Griffin, in August of 1936, in an interview published in the *New York Enquirer*,

"America should have minded her own business and stayed out of the World War. If you hadn't entered the war, the Allies would have made peace with Germany in the spring of 1917. Had we made peace then there would have been no collapse in Russia followed by Communism, no breakdown in Italy followed by Fascism, and Germany would not have signed the Versailles Treaty, which has enthroned Nazism in Germany. If America had stayed out of the war, all these 'isms' wouldn't today be sweeping the continent of Europe and breaking down parliamentary government, and if England had made peace early in 1917, it would have saved over one million British, French, American and other lives." [\(Z\)](#)

Zionist Jews brought America into the First World War. World War I produced the Balfour Declaration granting Palestine to Jewry, Bolshevik

Russia and Adolf Hitler screaming for German justice. The Zionists and Socialists instigated the First World War in order to wrest Palestine from the Ottoman Empire and create the conditions necessary for the Bolshevik takeover of the Russian Empire, which would emancipate the Jews and free them up for travel to Palestine, and which enabled the Jewish bankers to plunder Russian wealth and take revenge on the Tsar and the Russian People.

The big Jews accomplished their goals, but the Jewish masses liked life in Europe and America and had no desire to move to Palestine. The Communists' goal of a world revolution did not come off as planned. So the work of the First World War remained incomplete, compelling a Second World War.

The First World War and the Red Terror took the lives of tens of millions of the finest Europeans. It led to the demise of the empires and the destruction of the aristocracy. It began the decline of colonialism and the White Race, both through the dysgenics and moral corruption of war and the anti-German and anti-European propaganda that largely began with the First World War and has not ceased since. Acting as a paid agent for the prominent Jewish bankers Warburg and Rothschild, Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi proclaimed that the Jews were a master race who should rule the world.⁽⁸⁾ He demanded that Europeans be bred out of existence through miscegenation with Asians and Africans. Far from being a fringe figure with unwelcome views, Coudenhove-Kalergi inspired the European Union and is today celebrated by it.

The Warburgs not only financed Coudenhove-Kalergi, they also financed Hitler, Trotsky and Lenin. Trotsky and Lenin also called for a "United States of Europe", or European Union, as did Albert Einstein and his mentor Georg Nicolai (born Lewinstein). In their view, only Jews held a fundamental right to national sovereignty, as Einstein stated,

"I am against nationalism but for the Jewish cause."⁽⁹⁾

In Germany, the devastating war made the nation fertile grounds for the Communist revolutions that took place after it. The Socialists also sought to divide Germany between the Protestant North and the Catholic South,

principally as a conflict between Berlin and Munich, Prussian Protestants versus Bavarian Catholics. Albert Einstein sought this Balkanization of Germany very early on in the war, which began 28 July 1914, and which lasted until 11 November 1918. We learn from Einstein's statements to the Frenchman Romain Rolland, as recorded in Rolland's diary after conversations with Einstein in Switzerland on 16 September 1915, that Einstein was indeed loyal to the Entente, not Germany, and wanted to partition Germany against itself.

Rolland wrote,

"What I hear from [Einstein] is not exactly encouraging, for it shows the impossibility of arriving at a lasting peace with Germany without first totally crushing it. Einstein says the situation looks to him far less favorable than a few months back. The victories over Russia have reawakened German arrogance and appetite. The word 'greedy' seems to Einstein best to characterize Germany. [***] Einstein does not expect any renewal of Germany out of itself; it lacks the energy for it, and the boldness for initiative. He hopes for a victory of the Allies, which would smash the power of Prussia and the dynasty. . . . Einstein and Zangger dream of a divided Germany--on the one side Southern Germany and Austria, on the other side Prussia. [***] We speak of the deliberate blindness and the lack of psychology in the Germans." [\(10\)](#)

The following letter to the editor, which appeared in *The New York Times* in 1919, evinces how well known Einstein's treason was:

"Einstein and His Theory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the first day of the Autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences (New Haven, Nov. 10) Einstein's relativity theory was discussed by two brilliant men from Massachusetts. Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in two remarks made by the speakers. The first speaker, a brilliant mathematician, came to the conclusion that Einstein's theory is mere philosophy, which he explained by the fact that Einstein is a Jew. The second

speaker, whom, as he said humorously, physicists look upon as a mathematician and mathematicians consider a physicist, had a good word to say for the theory of Einstein, namely, that he, the speaker, heard in Paris that Einstein, who was and still is a member of the Kaiser Wilhelm's Academy in Berlin, expressed a laudable wish that the Germans should be beaten. Accordingly, Einstein's theory may be unscientific because Einstein is a Jew; on the other hand, the theory ought to be correct because Einstein was an anti-Hun. Undoubtedly the mental rays of some of our scientists suffered a more or less perceptible deviation from the normal, brought about by the course of Mars in the last four years.

SAMUEL JAMES MELTZER.

New York, Nov. 11, 1919."

Albert Einstein made a great show of ridiculing Germans after the war, though he was born in Germany, lived and earned his living in Germany throughout the war, worked for the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and published in German journals. Einstein assisted in, and pushed hard for, plans to punish and oppress German scientists after the war--to punish and oppress his German colleagues while he was feted in the British press as a "Swiss Jew". Einstein's ingratitude and treachery were unbearable and he epitomized and personified the Jewish betrayal of Germany in the First World War and after it. Jews were disproportionately represented at the Paris Peace Conference, where they violated Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. The Socialist revolutionary Kurt Eisner also sought to separate Bavaria from Germany, despite the fact that he was a North German Jew from Prussia. He was one of several Socialists who sought to pit Germans against one another as a means of destroying both the Prussian Hohenzollern, and the Bavarian Wittelsbach, Monarchies. That would enable them to seize control of the German economy through Socialism, and by means of this internecine war, which mirrored the *Kulturkampf*. Messianic Judaism teaches that Gentiles have no rights to personal property, and that all property ultimately belongs to the Jewish King as a matter of law. They therefore feel justified in seizing private property for the Jewish controlled State.

The big Jews sought to divide Germany against itself at least as early as the *Kulturkampf* of the 1870's and 1880's, which they egged on in their press. Kurt Eisner overthrew King Ludwig III of Bavaria just as the First World

War came to a close. Eisner had subverted the German war effort with crippling strikes at key times, and publicly blamed Germany for the war. He took advantage of the war in every way he could, because it made Germany weak and ripe for revolution.

Ernst Lieber, while defending Jews against discriminatory legislation, stated to the Reichstag in 1895,

"Those of us in particular who bore the brunt of the *Kulturkampf* will never forget how viciously and brutally Jewish pens attacked, dragged into the mud, reviled, ridiculed and insulted all that is sacred to us and that we were called on to defend so strenuously and painstakingly." [\(11\)](#)

Adolf Stoecker called attention to this fact in an attempt to justify his demand for discriminatory legislation against the Jews in 1879. Stoecker stated,

"It is strange indeed that the Jewish liberal press does not have the courage to answer the charges of its attackers. Usually it invents a scandal, even if there is none. It sharpens its poisonous pen by writing about the sermons in our churches and the discussions in our church meetings; but it hushes up the Jewish question and does everything to prevent its readers from hearing even a whisper from these unpleasant voices. It pretends to despise its enemies and to consider them unworthy of an answer. It would be better to learn from the enemy, to recognize one's own defects, and work together toward the social reconciliation which we need so badly. It is in this light that I intend to deal with the Jewish question, in the spirit of Christian love, but also with complete social truthfulness. [***] People who are in the habit of pouring out the most biting criticism of State and Church, men and events, become highly incensed when anyone takes the liberty of directing even so much as a searching glance at Jewry. They themselves hatefully and sneeringly assail any non-Jewish endeavor. But as soon as a mild word of truth is uttered about them and their doings, they put on an act of injured innocence, of outraged tolerance, of being the martyrs of world history. Nevertheless I

shall dare to speak up openly and candidly about modern Jewry tonight. And I am quite prepared for the distorted reports that will come back.".(12)

Wilhelm Marr stated in 1879,

"The *Kulturkampf* breaks out. Since 1848, if we Germans so much as criticized any little thing Jewish, it was enough to have us entirely outlawed from the press. Jewry, on the other hand, not only mixes in our religious controversies and in the *Kulturkampf* against Ultramontanism but has the most to say about it in our press. In their humor magazines, which are anxiously on the lookout for anything that can be satirized as 'Jew baiting,' they pour boiling oil on Ultramontanism. Why, of course. Ultramontanism was Jewry's competitor for world hegemony! While a sense of delicacy is wholly absent among the Jews, it is demanded of us that we handle them like fine glassware or extremely sensitive plants.

Indeed, there were great newspapers in which we Germans could not even get a hearing. Why not? Because in order to criticize Romish fanaticism, it would have been necessary to show that it was the outcome of Old Testament, Jehovah fanaticism. Even the Ultramontanes suppressed hostile representations from their newspapers as soon as Israel was even lightly grazed!

Just once try to comment upon Jewish rituals and observances. You will see that no pope is more infallible and unassailable than these doctrines. You would be accused of religious hatred. But when Jews hold forth and have the final say on our church-state matters, that is something quite different! While we embroil ourselves in church-state conflicts, Jewry shouts 'Vae Victis! Woe unto the vanquished!'

I and several of my friends tried, at the outbreak of the *Kulturkampf*, to participate and contribute from a higher cultural and historical point of view. But in vain. We were only permitted to speak without theoretical premises or when, out of the blue, we wished to disparage the clericals. None of our letters to the editor were ever printed in the Jewish press. Thus has Jewry monopolized the free expression of opinion in the daily press.".(13)

The Communists and Zionists did not successfully separate Northeast Germany from the German nation after the Second World War, when they did so with the full support of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill. Germany quickly became the front lines for the Cold War. Then, much later, the Communists "reunited Germany" for the purpose of seizing the entire nation for the Communist cause.

Immediately after the First World War, the Zionists and Communists succeeded in burying Germany under mountains of debt, oppressive foreign rule and crushing humiliation. They were not done with Germany. The big Jews wanted to claw Germany back out of the grave, because circumstances favored the resurrection of German power, so that Germany could be used as a whip to drive the Jews down to Palestine and a stalking horse to hand Eastern Europe over to Stalin. That done, a dismembered Germany was forced back down into the tomb.

The full extent to which the Monarchs and aristocrats of Europe were German Jews and Freemasons, who voluntarily committed suicide and took with them tens of millions of lives to make room for the one Jewish King, will be addressed in a later volume. Suffice it to say for now, that the destruction of the Monarchy and the rise of Socialism were pre-planned and the Monarchs themselves played an important role in it. World War One was a massive Socialist Revolution.

2 Jacob Schiff and the Messianic Aspirations Which Spawned WW I

The eminent Jewish banker Jakob Heinrich Schiff (1847-1920) was born in Frankfurt-am-Main in Germany. The city was also the birthplace of the Rothschild banking house. Jacob Schiff's father, Moses Schiff, was a broker for the Rothschilds. The Schiffs and the Rothschilds were neighbors in Frankfurt, Germany.

Jacob Schiff moved to America and came to control the prominent banking house Kuhn, Loeb & Co. which financed the Russian Revolution and Adolf Hitler. Abraham Kuhn invited Jacob Schiff to join the firm. Schiff and Kuhn were both members of the Jewish secret society B'nai B'rith.⁽¹⁴⁾ Jacob Schiff married Therese Loeb, who was the daughter of Solomon Loeb. Jacob Schiff

was the uncle of Max Warburg, who financed Lenin, Coudenhove-Kalergi and Hitler.

Jacob Schiff made it his life's work to overthrow the Tsar of Russia, enslave the Russian People and commit genocide against them. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, Schiff not only funded Japan against Russia to the tune of \$200,000,000 USD, he cut off Russia's access to the money markets to hamstringing Russia's war effort. Schiff also organized and funded the Russian and Bolshevik Revolutions, together with his nephew Max Warburg.⁽¹⁵⁾

Jacob Henry Schiff thereby enslaved the Russian People, caused the mass murder of 50 million East Europeans, spread Bolshevism around the globe, which claimed another 100 million human lives, and set the stage for the Second World War, which he disingenuously stated he sought to prevent, but which caused the death of another 60 million people.

Jacob Henry Schiff, who always claimed to be working for Jewish interests every day of his adult life, revealed the Jewish messianic aims of the First World War at its inception, in an interview he gave to *The New York Times*, on 22 November 1914, Section 5, page SM4; in which Schiff declared that the First World War was slated to become the war to end all wars, lest it lead to an even worse war. Schiff also revealed the fact that the Jewish bankers initially and publicly lent their support to the German cause, as did the Socialists:

JACOB H. SCHIFF POINTS A WAY TO EUROPEAN PEACE

He Sets Forth the Disastrous Results to America That Would Follow the Complete Humiliation of Either Germany or England and Believes We Can Do Much to End This War and with It All War.

By Edward Marshall.

THAT America should and might exercise a powerful influence toward the ending of the great European war and the creation of a real, that is, a permanent, peace is the opinion of Jacob H. Schiff.

Mr. Schiff's financial experience and influence is international; his philanthropies also have been international. A suggestion which might seem too Utopian for serious consideration if made by another man takes on a serious importance when it comes from his lips.

It is interesting and significant that in the interview which follows, and which Mr. Schiff has revised, very little is said of finance, industrialism, commerce, or any of those interests which usually are spoken of as "practical."

It is significant and inspiring to find this great financial figure discussing purely from the humanitarian side the conflict which at present darkens all humanity, flavoring his consideration of it only with the loftiest of world-political theories.

Himself of German blood and loving Germany, he sees peril in unqualified German victory quite as clearly as he sees the prospect of a world-disaster in complete triumph for the Allies.

He sees hope for a serene world-future only in a peace which shall be brought about without the utter crushing of either of the contestants; and in America--particularly in the American press--he sees the influence through which he hopes and even believes that such a peace as will carry honor to all and destruction to none may be urged effectively, and almost certainly definitely advanced.

Said he:

"American as I am in every fibre, and in accord as I feel with every interest of the country of my adoption, I cannot find myself in agreement with what appears to be, to a considerable extent, American opinion as to the origin and responsibility for the deplorable conflict in which almost all of Europe has become involved.

"For many reasons my personal sympathies are with Germany. I cannot feel convinced that she has been the real aggressor; I believe that war was forced upon her, almost as if by prearrangement among the nations with whom she now contends; I cannot but believe that they had become jealous and envious of her rapid and unprecedented peaceful development and had concluded that the moment had arrived when all was favorable for a union against her.

"Although I left Germany half a century ago, I would think as little of arraying myself against her, the country of my birth, in this, the moment of her struggle for existence, as of arraying myself against my parents.

"But while I steadfastly believe this war to have been forced upon Germany against her will, I also believe that circumstances which were stronger than the Governments of England and France, her present enemies, were necessary to overcome an equally definite reluctance upon their part.

"In other words, I cannot wholly blame the English Government, or the French Government, any more than I can wholly blame the German Government.

"Let us see how the great tragedy came about. It is safe to pass rapidly over the Servian-Bosnian-Herzegovinian-Austro-Hungarian complication which served as the immediate precipitant of hostilities. It has been detailed repeatedly in The Times and other American publications.

"It had reached a point at which the Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to take extreme measures by means of which to safeguard the integrity of the Empire.

"The firm but fatal ultimatum to Servia followed, the reply to which, suffice it to say, was unsatisfactory to Austria, who could not accept the suggestion of an investigation into the circumstances attending the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand through a commission or court on which she was not represented.

Like Maine Case.

"The situation really was analogous to that which existed between the United States and Spain when the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor. In order to fix the responsibility for this dastardly affair we then similarly demanded an investigation by Spain, to be carried out with the assistance of representatives of this Government. Spain, too, then offered to conduct an investigation, but she peremptorily declined to allow us to take part in it.

"This attitude on her part quickly brought about our declaration of war against her. It is important that Americans should realize the similarity in the two situations and the likeness of the Austrian action of 1914 to that which our own Government took in 1898.

"As soon as Austria had rejected as unsatisfactory Servia's reply to her ultimatum, she prepared to undertake a punitive armed expedition against Servia, and Russia at once declared that she would rank herself as Servia's protector.

"Indeed, without any further parley, and to give effect to this threat, Russia immediately mobilized her army. Since then it has been averred that this

mobilization had been in progress for several weeks previous to Serbia's rejection of the Austrian ultimatum.

"This made it obligatory upon Germany to go to Austria's aid, under the provisions of their treaty of alliance, although she was well aware that such an action would bring France into the conflict under the terms of her alliance with Russia. Indeed, an unsatisfactory reply had been received from France as to the latter's intentions, but Germany endeavored to secure, at least, an assurance of England's neutrality. This proved impossible.

"How the German Government could indulge for a moment in the hope that in a war with Russia and France on the one side and Germany and Austria on the other, England could be induced to remain neutral passes comprehension, but that it did believe this seems a certainty.

"The English Government, no doubt, correctly felt that without the aid of its immense resources, and particularly without the operations of its great navy against Germany and Austria, the latter nations would find it not so very difficult a task to dispose of both Russia and France.

"English statesmen very promptly must have become alive to the probability that a Germany which had subdued Russia and France, and thus had made itself master of the Continent, would be unlikely long to tolerate a continuance of England's world leadership.

"So, even if the neutrality of Belgium had not been violated, other reasons would have been found by England for joining France and Russia in the war against Germany, for England would not risk without any effort to protect them the loss of her continued domination of the high seas and her undisputed possession of her vast colonial empire.

Germany Fighting for Life.

"I am not defending the violation of Belgian neutrality. This, undeniably, was a most unjustifiable action, in spite of German claims that she was forced into it by the necessities of the situation. But I am explaining that, even had it not occurred, still England would have gone to war.

"That was the situation.

"Germany is now fighting for her very existence and I, who am not without knowledge of German conditions, am convinced that never has there been a war more wholly that of a whole people than is this present conflict, as far as Germany is concerned.

"Any one who has been in even superficial touch with German public opinion and individual feeling in any part of the empire, since the war began,

must know that there is hardly a man, woman, or child throughout the empire who would hesitate if called upon to sacrifice possessions or life in order to insure victory to the Fatherland. Seventy million people who are animated by unanimous sentiment of this sort cannot be crushed, probably not subdued.

"And England is confronted by the certainty that her world-leadership is the stake for which she is fighting; that her defeat would mean the end of the vast dominance which she has exercised throughout the world, since the time of the Armada, through the power of her great navy.

"Is it not apparent, therefore, that these nations, if left to themselves, inevitably must continue the war until one side of the other, or both, shall become exhausted--an eventuation which may be postponed not for mere months but for years?

"In our own civil war Grant for almost two years stood within a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles of Richmond, the heart of the Confederacy, and was not able to sufficiently subdue Lee's forces to enable him to get possession of the city until the complete exhaustion of the Confederacy's resources in men and money had been accomplished.

"While that situation may not offer a true parallel in all respects to that in which we find the belligerent forces in the present European war, it nevertheless may be taken as a precedent proving that frontal encounters of powerful opponents generally do not yield final results until actual exhaustion compels one side or the other to abandon hope.

"Such an exhaustion hardly can be expected within measurable time on the part of either one or the other of the combatants in the existing European conflict, and this means the probable continuation for a long period of the merciless slaughter which has marked the last few months. We hold up our hands in horror at the stories of human sacrifices in the early ages when, after all, these were, perhaps, less brutal and less appalling, than the wholesale slaughter of the flower of these warring peoples of which we now read almost daily.

"As I see the situation there really are only three contestants in the war--England, Russia, and Germany. France, Belgium, and Austria are important auxiliaries, but they are playing to a certain extent secondary rôles.

"England's real object is the utter defeat of Germany--nothing more nor less than that--and if this is accomplished England will have control of Europe. It must be remembered that the English Government and English people

frequently have asserted that they would not be satisfied with mere defeat of Germany's armed forces, but that her power must be permanently paralyzed.

"If England should accomplish this, with Germany, its army and its navy, thus wholly out of the way, no one would be left for England to fear in future upon the high seas.

"That might be the chief significance of England's complete victory, and its complete significance would be that every nation in the world would have to do the British bidding, for, should any one refuse, she could completely destroy its commerce and shut off its overseas supplies.

"In the cases of most nations overseas supplies include material vital to the continuance of life and happiness; to every nation, in these days of a developed and habitual foreign trade, overseas supplies are actually essential, even when they do not necessarily include meats and wheat and other foodstuffs.

"The effect upon the United States of such an English victory would be most disastrous.

"The alliance between England and Japan is likely to be permanent. That is something which Americans cannot afford to forget for a moment.

"England needs Japan in the Far East, especially as an ally in case of need, which at some time is certain to arrive against Russia; and Japan for many reasons needs the strength of English backing, without which her financial and political situation soon would become most dangerous, if not collapse.

"Such a permanent alliance would have this consequence upon us, that without even the probability of difficulties with either England or Japan--and, personally, I do not believe that such a probability need be feared--we nevertheless year after year would be compelled to increasingly prepare for what may be defined as the disagreeable possibility of the eventuation of a disagreeable possibility.

"Certainly we should be under the necessity of notably and, therefore, very expensively, increasing our naval armament; we should be under the necessity of large expenditures for coast defense.

"Corollary military cost would be enormous and burdensome. The preparation which would be imposed on us as a necessity by such a permanent alliance would be sufficiently extensive and expensive to burden our people heavily and handicap our national progress.

"It might involve, perhaps, even a greater hardship in our case than militarism has involved in Germany. It is improbable that the average

American realizes the part which absence of such burdens has played in our national development so far; it would be difficult for the average American who has not studied the whole subject carefully to estimate accurately the part which the imposition of such a burden would be sure to play in our future.

"We have been measureably a free people. If we were under the necessity of supporting vast military and naval establishments we should be that no longer, no matter how completely we adhered to our democratic political system and ideals. It is not Kings, but what they do, which burdens countries, and the most burdensome act of any King is to load his country up with non-productive, threatening, and expensive war machinery.

The Real Peril.

"I fear that the American people as a whole have visualized only slightly, if at all, the real peril involved in this contingency; but I cannot feel otherwise than sure that soon they must awake to the great danger that militarism and navalism may be imposed upon them through no fault of their own.

"American impulses trend away from armament toward peaceful development along industrial lines, but even now political leaders in Washington begin to see what may be coming. The propositions which already have been made for considerable increases in our naval and military forces may be regarded as only the forerunners of what is to be expected later.

"My sympathies and interests," Mr. Schiff continued, "in other words my patriotic sentiments, are definitely American. I must repeat that I am of German origin, and that as regards the present struggle I am pro-German, yet it would be impossible for me to say that I am anti-English, although I am anti-Russian for reasons that are obvious.

"I already have expressed the belief that the complete humiliation of England would be disastrous to us. Now, it seems to me that if Germany should be completely successful, if she should be able to wear out the Allies, break down France, hold Russia in check, and cripple or even invade England, (which many German leaders actually believe can be done, incredible as it may seem to us,) Germany would acquire a position such as never has been held by any nation since the beginning of history. Not even the power of the Roman Empire would approach it.

"The advance which has marked the development of every means of communications, transportation, manufacturing, &c., since Rome's day,

would give Germany, in the case of such an eventuation, a power which would have been inconceivable to the most ambitious Roman Emperor. It would make her a menace, not only to her immediate neighbors, but the entire globe.

"Could she be trusted with such power? Notwithstanding my personal sympathies, which I have taken pains to clearly outline, I must admit that I cannot think so. The German character is not only self-reliant, which is admirable, but it readily becomes domineering, particularly when in the ascendancy.

"In the rôle of a world conqueror Germany would become a world dictator--would indulge in a domination which would be almost unbearable to every other nation. Particularly would this be the case in respect to her relations with the United States, a nation with which she always has had and always must have intimate trade and commercial relations.

"Should Germany make England impotent and France powerless, we should become more or less dependent upon German good will, and it is highly probable, indeed I regard it as a certainty, that before long, in such an event, the Monroe Doctrine would cease to exercise any important influence on world events. It would become a thing of the past--a 'scrap of paper.'

"You see that while I am not neutral to the extreme, while I fervently hope and pray that Germany may not be wrecked and that she may emerge from the war with full ability to maintain her own, I cannot believe that it would be good for her or good for the world in general if she found herself absolutely and incontrovertibly victorious at the end of the great struggle. In other words, I wish Germany to be victorious, but I do not wish her to be too victorious.

"This brings us definitely to the question as to what can be done to stop this war. Its continuance is infinitely costly of men and treasure; its prosecution to the bitter end would mean complete disaster for one contestant and only less complete destruction for the other, and it would give the victor, no matter what his sufferings and losses might have been, a power dangerous to the entire world.

"How shall it end? We do not want its end to mean a new European map. Anything of the sort would include the seed of another European war, to be fought out later and at even greater probable cost, with all the world-disturbance implied in such an eventuation.

"What the United States should desire and does desire is an understanding between these nations, of just what they are fighting for, which I almost believe they no longer know themselves, and a conference between them now, a pause to think, which at least may help toward stimulating each side to make concessions, before the ultimate of damage has been done.

"Such a conference might be called even without any interval in warfare and induced without definite outside intervention from ourselves or any one else. I believe it not to be beyond the bounds of possibility that if this course could be brought about importantly enough, a way out of this brutal struggle and carnage might be discovered even now, and I know I am not alone in this belief.

"The situation is unprecedented. No congress such as in former times more than once has settled wars and brought about peace by the give-and-take process could be of avail in the existing circumstances. Something far higher than such a conference is needed. This peace must not be temporary. It must mark not the ending of this war alone but the ending of all war.

"Some means must be devised and generally agreed to which, after the re-establishment of peace, will do away with jealousies among European nations, so that the continual increase of armament on land and sea no longer will be necessary, and humanity will be freed from its tremendous burden.

"It is not at present possible to point out any concrete means by which these things may be accomplished, but it is not impossible that; when reason shall be returned to the Governments now at war, they themselves may suggest to one another plans and ways and means how this may be effectuated.

"Toward this end America may help tremendously, and herein lies, it seems to me, the greatest opportunity ever offered by events to the American press.

"Let the newspapers of America stop futile philosophizing upon the merits and demerits of each case, let them measurably cease their comment upon what each side has accomplished or failed to accomplish during the tragic four months which have traced their bloody mark on history.

"Let them begin to stimulate public opinion in favor of a rational adjustment of the points at issue--such an adjustment as will leave each contestant unhumiliated and intact, such an adjustment as will avoid, as far as may be possible, the complete defeat of any one, such an adjustment as will do what can be done toward righting wrongs already wrought, and such an adjustment as will let the world return as soon as maybe to the paths of peace, productiveness, prosperity, and happiness.

"In suggesting that America should regard this effort as an obligation I am assuming for this country no rights which are not properly hers. We, a nation of a hundred million people, laboring constantly for peace and human progress, have a right to make our voice heard, and if we raise it properly it will find listeners among those who can help toward the accomplishment of what we seek. But if we would make it heard we must be earnest, be honest, and be ceaseless in the reiteration of our demand.

"Have we not the right to insist that the interests of neutral nations, of whom, with our South American cousins (for the better intercourse with whom we have just spent several hundred millions upon the construction of the Panama Canal,) we form so large a percentage, shall before long be given some consideration by the nations whose great quarrel is harming us incalculably?

Americans Should Speak Out.

"The interruption of our economic development already has become marked and the war's baneful influence upon moral conditions in our midst shows itself through constantly increasing unemployment and, as a logical consequence of that, the rapid filling of our eleemosynary and penal institutions. May we not reasonably demand that this shall speedily be brought to an end?

"It probably is true that under the rules of the game the President of the United States cannot offer his good offices again to the belligerents without first being invited by one or the other side to do this, but the people of the United States have a voice even more powerful than his; if that of the people of South America should be joined with it, and if the combined sound should be made unquestionably apparent to the warring nations it could not pass unheeded.

"Public opinion in the United States should firmly seek to impress upon the warring nations the conviction that nothing can secure a lasting peace except assurance of conditions under which not mighty armies and tremendous navies are held to be the factors through which trade expansion and the conquest of the markets of the world are to be obtained, but that this can be accomplished better and more lastingly through rigid adherence to the qualities and methods which generally make for success in commercial or any other peaceful competition--fairness, thorough efficiency, and hard work.

"The concentrated power of the American press and people would be tremendous. I am sure that, in this instance, it is possible to concentrate it for righteousness and the future good of all humanity."

Jacob Schiff stated that he did not want any nation to gain territory by means of the war. This language mirrored the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, which states that war must not be used as a method for changing borders, but must solely be a means for gaining profits for the war profiteers. Schiff also spoke of the German will for the "total war" which Ludendorff and Hitler would later advocate. But Schiff was a highly deceptive person who identified himself as a German, not a Jew, when speaking for to a Gentile audience.

The big Jews did indeed redraw the map of Europe at war's end, knowing, as Schiff knew at the beginning of the war, that this would produce a Second World War, which would eclipse the First in its devastation. The Second World War also produced an even more obtrusive World Government in the form of the United Nations.

Though Schiff pretended to be an American patriot, he funded and organized the Russian and Bolshevik Revolutions, which created the existential enemy of America, the Soviet Union. Schiff defeated the American ally of Tsarist and Kerensky Russia, and made it pro-German through Trotsky and Lenin. Schiff also funded and supported the Imperial Japanese, who would later launch an unprovoked attack on the United States of America with a military that Jacob Schiff helped to create.

Schiff did not want any power to contend with Jewish power. The Roman Catholic Church, the British, the Germans, were all slated to remain pitted against one another as the Jewish powers of Zionist Palestine, American Stock Market Capitalism and Soviet Bolshevism emerged to dominate the world. Communist Jews then created the system of "Mutually Assured Destruction" with nuclear weapons which kept worldwide control in their hands and prevented either Americans or Russians from gaining dominance over the Jews. The bi-polar world of the Cold War then generated highly profitable hot wars and civil wars. This morphed into Christian Zionist versus Muslim wars, following on the heels of the Cold War, which increased Israeli power and regional hegemony at the expense of America and the Islamic nations of the Middle East.

New York banks underwrote \$180,000,000.00 USD in loans to Japan during the Russo-Japanese War. Jacob Henry Schiff was the primary force behind these loans.—⁽¹⁶⁾ Schiff also prevented Russia from borrowing money. Richard Smethurst wrote,

"The first set of Japanese war bonds, at 'colonial terms'--£10 million at six percent, a price of 93½, with the Japanese receiving 90, but paying back 100, for only seven years, with customs duties as hypothecation went on sale in early May without Rothschild assistance. The primary mover was Jacob Schiff, senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb, whose firm was brought into the consortium of Parr's Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by Lord Revelstoke and the shadowy Ernest Cassel, whose role in the affair seems significant, but hard to document. Schiff's motivation for agreeing to underwrite half of the Japanese war bonds was the same as that Takahashi reported was the Rothschilds' for staying out: desire to help Russian Jews.

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Having said that, the Rothschilds did not take part in the Japanese government's other two wartime bond issuances, in April and July 1905, in which, as before, Schiff's Kuhn, Loeb in New York was the largest underwriter.

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Takahashi arrived home in January 1906, oversaw Jacob Schiff's two-month visit to Japan, and by late summer was on his way back to London to reorganise the six percent 1904 bonds. News travelled fast in the world of finance in 1906. On 7 May, while Schiff was still in Tokyo meeting the emperor and almost every important statesman, military leader, businessman, and financier in Japan, Lord Rothschild demonstrated his feelings towards Schiff and his German-in-laws, when he wrote to Paris:

You no doubt are aware that Mr. Jacob Schiff left New York some time ago to take a well earned holiday, or perhaps to be absent from New York pending the railroad inquiries President Roosevelt was making. Be that as it may, Mr. Schiff had a triumphal journey in a private car, with every kind of luxury over the various railroads he is interested in, sailed in a large steamer to Yokohama & has been a welcome & much honoured guest at Tokio.

Naturally, in the midst of the incense which was poured on his devoted head, he is quite ignorant of what has gone on at home or in Europe, & probably the only person he hears from is his dear nephew Warburg at Hamburg who resembles the frog in the fable & is swollen up with vanity & the belief in his own power over the European markets ...".⁽¹⁷⁾

British author Israel Zangwill was a vocal Zionist with close ties to the Rothschild family and to Jacob H. Schiff. Zangwill popularized and celebrated the notion that America was a "melting pot" of different races. He had a different perspective on Jewry. Zangwill called upon the Jews to remain segregated and form their own nation in Palestine, which would exclude all other races. Though the Zionists viewed America as a melting pot, Israel was to be a refinery of Jewish racial purity. *The New York Times* published the following article on 25 November 1914, on page 3:

ZANGWILL LAUDS SCHIFF.

Says He Speaks as a Patriotic American, Not for Germany.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.--The Times publishes the following letter from Israel Zangwill:

"The interview with Jacob Schiff, reported by your Washington correspondent, on the proposal for permanent peace that shall end not only this war, but all war, comes as one gleam of light in the world's darkness.

"But why does he almost extinguish it under the head of 'German press campaign'?"

"As one associated for many years in philanthropic work with this noblest of millionaires, I should like to testify that despite his early associations with Germany he is one of the most patriotic Americans I have ever known.

"Descended from a long line of Jewish rabbis and scholars, (one of his ancestors was Chief Rabbi of the Great Synagogue of London in the eighteenth century,) Jacob Schiff himself might have sat to Lessing for a portrait of 'Nathan der Weise.'

"And in proposing a conference to end Prussian militarism (and every other) he speaks, not as the mouthpiece of Berlin but with the voice of Jerusalem."

Leading Jews, and the British, were already demanding that the Kaiser be overthrown and that no peace could be reached without regime change in Germany. That prolonged the war by design, because it made it impossible for the Kaiser to sue for peace without toppling his own throne. The intent was not only to prolong the war, but to instill a Socialist Democracy in Germany, or a Bolshevik dictatorship. Prolonging the war made this easier by weakening Germany in preparation for revolution.

This same pattern was repeated in World War II, when American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared at the Casablanca Conference that the only peace terms he would accept from Germany was unconditional surrender. That made it impossible in both World Wars for the governments of Germany to negotiate a peace without submitting to a change of government.

The London Times wrote, on 23 November 1914, on page 8:

GERMAN PRESS CAMPAIGN

ADVANCE ON THE OLD METHOD.

MR. JACOB SCHIFF'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

There are signs that the Germans are again planning to make a bid for American sympathy by peace talk. The *New York Times* publishes a long interview with Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, one of the leading German-American bankers, and a close friend of the German official representatives in the United States, which shows clearly that their line of attack is to secure a lasting peace.

Mr. Schiff argues that neither the Allies nor Germany should be allowed to score a smashing victory. A complete triumph for the Allies would hand over the world to England and her navies, while 'in the *rôle* of world-conqueror Germany would be a world-dictator and would indulge in a domination which would be almost unbearable to almost every other nation.' For the United States a complete British triumph would be especially disastrous. Probably the permanence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would saddle upon Americans the burden of a defensive militarism. If Germany won, the Monroe doctrine might, among other things, become a scrap of paper. Both England and Germany are patriotically resolved to fight until exhaustion supervenes. That means for Europe a prolonged period of bloodshed and misery. Hence for humanitarian and selfish reasons alike the United States is interested in ending the conflict. The United States should see whether she could not devise some sort of conference at which the belligerents could talk things over. It might perhaps be managed without an armistice.

I believe it to be not beyond the bounds of possibility that if this course could be brought about a way out of this struggle and carnage might be found, and I know I am not alone in this belief. The situation is unprecedented. . . . The peace must not be temporary. It must mark the ending of all war. . . . Towards this end America may help tremendously, and herein lies, it seems to me, the greatest opportunity ever offered to the American Press. Let the newspapers stop futile philosophizing on the merits and demerits of each case. . . . Let them begin stimulating public opinion in favour of rational adjustment of the points at issue. . . . Have we not the right to insist that the interests of neutral nations should be given some consideration by the nations whose great quarrel is harming us incalculably? The moderation of Mr. Schiff's brief for Germany, his lamentation over the misery of the war, annotated as it is by accounts of suffering Flanders, his appeal to the humanitarian instinct of the American people, to their sympathy with the under-dog, to say nothing of his other points, all show a

considerable advance of the Teutonic grasp of the American point of view since the Bernstorff manoeuvres at the end of the summer. Even the *New York Times*, whose grasp of the basis of the issue, I have often pointed out, is particularly clear-visioned, while it thinks the plea is rather premature, hopes that in a few months, should one side or other score decisively enough to snatch from its enemies the hope of ultimate victory, the proposal of a conference might be opportunely pressed. It also expresses what is undoubtedly the general opinion over here, when it says:--

Whatever aims the belligerents in moments of heat and passion may profess, we here in America do not want to see Germany crushed; none of us want to see England crushed, or France or Russia. We have no wish to see any great people crushed. Such a result of the war would be an almost irreparable disaster, and we should share the loss.

The lessons of the above are fairly obvious. The peace campaign already launched by enterprising journalists, amiable pacifists, financiers worried by heavy German commitments, and by German propagandists, will sooner or later gain inconvenient strength. No pains must be spared to continue to advertise above-board our conception of the fundamental issues. It must be continually made clear that we are fighting against German militarism and not against the German people; that no peace can be lasting until the present German regime is crushed. Nor, judging from comment current here, is it enough simply to proclaim the fact.

Privately, Germans are trying to capitalize what they call the vindictive tone of certain British utterances. They draw attention, for instance, to the indiscriminate abuse of Germans as 'Huns' and of the way in which not only the Prussian contingent but the Bavarians, Wurtembergers, &c., are bespattered with sneers. If, argue the German propagandists, such things really represent British opinion, how much reliance can be placed on British protestations that Prussian militarism is the only enemy? Does it not rather seem that Great Britain is embarked on a jealous crusade to crush utterly its dangerous rivals in the race for world supremacy?

* * Mr. Jacob Henry Schiff, whose views are given above, is a native of Frankfurt-on-Main, where he was educated. He went to the United States in 1865 at the age of 18 and settled in New York. He is a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and Co., of which his son, Mortimer Schiff, is a partner.

Jews and Socialists in Germany were firmly behind the German war effort at the beginning of the First World War, because they hoped that Germany would help Jewry to unseat the Tsar of Russia, free the Jews from the Pale of Settlement in Russia, and institute a Communist government in Russia. The Socialists of the SPD in the German Parliament voted unanimously in support of the war credits to finance the fight. The newspapers which were their party organs beat the drums for war.

Only later, when the secret arrangements for the *quid quo pro* deal to bring America into the war against Germany in exchange for the Balfour Declaration was struck between the Jewish Zionists and the British, did Jewry, the Jewish bankers, the Jewish press and the Socialists turn against the German war effort. The Socialists then created the myth that Kaiser Wilhelm II caused the war, despite the fact that the Chancellor of Germany Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg ignored Kaiser Wilhelm's order calling for immediate mediation talks between Austria and Serbia which could have prevented the war. Bethmann-Hollweg descended from the Frankfurt-am-Main banking house of Bethmann and was the bankers' agent to bring about the war in spite of any protests by the Kaiser.

The Jewish attack on Germany and the Kaiser, then commenced in earnest when the Zionists secured a pledge from Great Britain to issue the Balfour Declaration to open up Palestine to Jewish settlement. Maximilian Harden (born Felix Ernst Witkowski) had long tried to turn the German public against the Kaiser by implying that the Kaiser was an homosexual, because he was close friends with Prince Philip of Eulenburg, who was rumored to be the lover of Count Kuno von Moltke. Harden was another German Jew who initially cheered on the war and was a rabid annexationist who wanted Germany to grow the Empire across Europe, Africa and Asia. Then, Harden turned against Germany and supported America and Socialist Internationalism when the Zionists struck a deal with the British to bring America into the war against Germany in exchange for the Balfour Declaration.

The Socialists knew that the war would not only wear out Russia, but Germany as well. Marx and Engels planned for the World War decades before it began, in the hopes that it would debilitate the nations and leave them ripe for revolution. When the time was right, the Socialists turned on

the German nation they had encouraged to go to war. The Socialists instigated strikes and released secret documents blaming Germany for the war. Kurt Eisner was one such Socialistic Jew, who "stabbed Germany in the back."

Eisner released secret documents blaming Germany for the war and initiated subversive strikes in the munitions industry to subvert the war effort. The Socialists did all they could to undermine Germany's war effort and issued propaganda turning the German People against the Kaiser and the war. The Socialists also helped create the climate of blame which set the stage for the terribly punitive Treaty of Versailles. They then embraced the treaty, because it helped to cripple Germany and thereby strengthen their Socialist revolution.

Leading German Catholics and Freemasons also turned on Germany when Jewry decided to bring America against Germany in exchange for the Balfour Declaration, and concurrently triggered the Russian and Bolshevik Revolutions in Russia, which revolutions freed Jewry from the need for German military support to unseat the Tsar. Matthias Erzberger of the Catholic Center Party turned on Germany at this point, and then signed the Armistice ending the war. Matthias supported the Treaty of Versailles, despite the fact that he was an highly vocal cheerleader for the war at its inception.

Henry Wickham Steed captured some of this history in his book *Through Thirty Years, 1892-1922: A Personal Narrative*, Volume II, William Heinemann, Ltd., London, (1924), pp. 301-305,

"THE BULLITT MISSION

The American delegation promptly asked me for a memorandum on these Syrian conversations and sent it to the President, an extra copy being made for the American colonial expert, Mr. Beer. But, before matters could proceed far, a flutter was caused by the return from Moscow of Messrs. William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens who had been sent to Russia towards the middle of February by Colonel House and Mr. Lansing, 'for the purpose of studying conditions, political and economic, therein for the benefit of the American Commissioners plenipotentiary to negotiate peace.' Mr. Philip

Kerr and, presumably, Mr. Lloyd George knew and approved of this mission. Mr. Bullitt was instructed to return if possible by the time President Wilson should have come back to Paris from the United States. Potent international financial interests were at work in favour of the immediate recognition of the Bolsheviks. Those influences had been largely responsible for the Anglo-American proposal in January to call Bolshevik representatives to Paris at the beginning of the Peace Conference -- a proposal which had failed after having been transformed into a suggestion for a Conference with the Bolsheviks at Prinkipo. The well-known American Jewish banker, Mr. Jacob Schiff, was known to be anxious to secure recognition for the Bolsheviks, among whom Jewish influence was predominant; and Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, had revealed the meaning of the January proposal by offering extensive commercial and economic concessions in return for recognition. At a moment when the Bolsheviks were doing their utmost to spread revolution throughout Europe, and when the Allies were supposed to be making peace in the name of high moral principles, a policy of recognizing them, as the price of commercial concessions, would have sufficed to wreck the whole Peace Conference and Europe with it. At the end of March, Hungary was already Bolshevik; Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and even Germany were in danger, and European feeling against the blood-stained fanatics of Russia ran extremely high. Therefore, when it transpired that an American official, connected with the Peace Conference, had returned, after a week's visit to Moscow, with an optimistic report upon the state of Russia and with an authorized Russian proposal for the virtual recognition of the Bolshevik regime by April 10th, dismay was felt everywhere except by those who had been privy to the sending of Mr. Bullitt. Yet another complication, it was apprehended, would be added to the general muddle into which the Conference had got itself, and the chances of its succeeding at all would be seriously diminished. On the afternoon of March 26th an American friend inadvertently gave me a notion that a revival of the Prinkipo proposal, in some form, was in the air. That evening I wrote to Northcliffe:

The Americans are again talking of recognizing the Russian Bolsheviks. If they want to destroy the whole moral basis of the Peace and of the League of Nations they have only to do so.

And, in the Paris *Daily Mail* of March 27th, I wrote strongly against any proposal to recognize

the desperadoes whose avowed aim is to turn upside down the whole basis of Western civilization.

That day Colonel House asked me to call upon him. I found him worried both by my criticism of any recognition of the Bolsheviks and by the certainty, which he had not previously realized, that if the President were to recognize the Bolsheviks in return for commercial concessions his whole 'idealism' would be hopelessly compromised as commercialism in disguise. I pointed out to him that not only would Wilson be utterly discredited but that the League of Nations would go by the board, because all the small peoples and many of the big peoples of Europe would be unable to resist the Bolshevism which Wilson would have accredited. I insisted that, unknown to him, the prime movers were Jacob Schiff, Warburg, and other international financiers, who wished above all to bolster up the Jewish Bolsheviks in order to secure a field for German and Jewish exploitation of Russia. Colonel House argued, however, that without relations of some kind with the Bolsheviks it would be impossible to prevent the utter ruin of Russia and the starvation of thousands of the best Russians who were without food; and that, if supplies could be sent to Russia under proper control, the needy might be relieved and the Allied and Associated Governments might get trustworthy information of the true position in Russia. He asked me therefore to meet him and Auchincloss next morning to see if some sound line of policy could not be worked out. This I agreed to do; but, shortly after leaving Colonel House, information reached me that Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson would probably agree next morning to recognize the Bolsheviks in accordance with Mr. Bullitt's suggestions. Feeling that there was no time to lose I wrote, forthwith, a leading article for the Paris *Daily Mail* of March 28th, called 'Peace with Honour.' Its principal passage ran:

The issue is whether the Allied and Associated Governments shall, directly or indirectly, accredit an evil thing known as Bolshevism. Prospects of lucrative commercial enterprise in Russia, of economic concessions and of guarantees for debts, are held out to them if they will only fall down and worship Lenin and Trotsky.

There is one man to whom such temptation cannot appeal. His name is Woodrow Wilson. Since he led his country into war against German Imperialist militarism and all the forces of international finance and unmoral commercialism that supported it, he has done more than any Allied or Associated statesman to accredit sane idealism as a positive force in the life of nations. He has stood out as the champion of small peoples and of their rights. He threw the whole strength of the American people into the struggle in support of the ideals he formulated for the world, and he promised them a peace with honour and justice. Were he to bring them a peace with commercialism, belief in the sincerity of Anglo-Saxon idealism would die the world over.

Who are the tempters that would dare whisper into the ears of the Allied and Associated Governments? They are not far removed from the men who preached peace with profitable dishonour to the British people in July, 1914. They are akin to, if not identical with, the men who sent Trotsky and some scores of associate desperadoes to ruin the Russian Revolution as a democratic, anti-German force in the spring of 1917. They are the spiritual authors of the Prinkipo policy, and they it is who, in reality, inspired the offer of Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for foreign affairs, to make economic and commercial concessions to the Allies in connection with the Prinkipo Conference. . . .

That intrigue failed. It may be revived. Lenin, who is a sinister fanatic, would promise any price to secure the recognition he needs in order that his agents and helpers in Allied and Associated countries may be able to raise their heads and openly to encompass the ruin of ordered democratic civilization by claiming that what Allied and Associated Governments had sanctioned in Russia is lawful and laudable elsewhere. . . .

The establishment of just conditions of peace will by itself help to counteract Bolshevism. But the essential thing is that the Allied and Associated

Governments should keep their escutcheon clean and be utterly resolved to have no peace that is not a true peace with honour.

I had hardly sent this article to the printers when an American friend, Mr. Charles R. Crane, who had been dining with President Wilson, called to see me. He showed great alarm at the turn things were taking. 'Bullitt is back,' he said, 'and the President is already talking Bullitt's language. I fear he may ruin everything. Our people at home will certainly not stand for the recognition of the Bolsheviks at the bidding of Wall Street.' He urged me to point out the danger clearly in the *Daily Mail*. I reassured him and told him that what I could say was already said and that he would find it in the *Daily Mail* next morning.

Before I was up next day, Colonel House telephoned to say that he wished to see me urgently. Apparently, to use an Americanism, my article 'had got under the President's hide.' When I reached the Crillon, House and Auchincloss looked grave. I told them that, had I waited to discuss policy with them before writing my article, the chances were that there would have been no policy to discuss because the President and, possibly, Lloyd George would have committed themselves to recognition of the Bolsheviks that very morning. The Colonel begged me, however, in view of the delicacy of the situation to refrain from further comment until it could be seen how things would go; and I consented, on the understanding that nothing irrevocable would be done unless I were informed beforehand. Then the Colonel, Auchincloss, and I went for a long drive during which we discussed a possible policy in regard to the Bolsheviks. Its main lines were that relations should be established with them in order to secure protection for a kind of Hoover revictualling mission on conditions that would ensure the relief of non-Bolshevist as well as of Bolshevik Russians; that military operations supported or undertaken by the Allies against the Bolsheviks would cease; that there should be no Bolshevik propaganda in Central Europe or in Allied countries; and that the question of recognition should be reserved until the Bolsheviks had shown their wish and their power to maintain orderly government and to respect international engagements."

Steed also stated, at pages 390-393,

"Of those influences I am persuaded that the power of international Jewry was the strongest. International Clericalism, proceeding from the--to my mind--mistaken view of the interests of the Roman Church which has prevailed in the Vatican and among the Jesuits since the Counter-Reformation of the 16th and 17th centuries, certainly worked to save the Hapsburgs and, with them, the pan-German cause, as did the snobbishness and dull Conservatism of small aristocratic cliques in Allied countries. Yet Jewish influence was more persistent and more efficient. Had it been united, and could it have been coherently directed, it might well have prevailed; but, in point of fact, Jewish idealism served, in part, to counteract the work of Jewish finance and of Jewish cosmopolitan agencies. This Jewish idealism was of two kinds. Though, in one of its forms, it strengthened for a time the pro-German and pan-German tendencies of Jewish finance by bringing Jewish hatred of Imperial Russia into line with Jewish attachment to Germanism, its support of Germanism slackened when the Russian Empire fell. Those who hold that Jewry is always guided by material considerations are apt to be woefully wrong. The gulf that severed Western Europe from Russia during the latter half of the 19th century was dug and kept open chiefly by Jewish resentment of Russian persecution of the Jews. Yet that resentment sprang also from Jewish detestation of the Russian Holy Synod and of the Russian Orthodox Church as survivals of mediæval Christianity and as promoters of a crusade for the possession of "Tsarigrad" (Constantinople) and of the Holy Places. Against Russian Christian fanaticism was ranged an intense Jewish fanaticism hardly to be paralleled save among the more militant sects of Islam. This Jewish fanaticism allied itself with the anti-Russian forces before and during the earlier years of the war. It abated only when the Russian Revolution of March 1917 and the subsequent advent of Bolshevism, largely Jewish in doctrine and in *personnel*, overthrew the Russian Empire and the Russian Orthodox Church. The joy of Jewry at these events was not merely the joy of triumph over an oppressor but was also gladness at the downfall of hostile religious and semi-religious institutions -- a joy, moreover, in which the Vatican shared, as its attitude towards the Bolshevik delegates to the Genoa Conference of April, 1922, significantly indicated.

* * * *

When international Jewish sentiment had thus ceased to be actively pro-German, another form of Jewish idealism came more effectively into play. The Zionist, or Jewish National, movement which was started by the late Dr. Theodore Herzl in the last decade of the 19th century, had fired the imaginations of millions of the younger and poorer Jews throughout the world. Frowned upon and discouraged by the wealthier 'assimilationist' and 'semi-assimilationist' Jews in various countries, it had, nevertheless, kindled in the Jewish masses a spirit akin to that of the Maccabees and had acted upon them as a regenerating force. Towards the end of 1916, mainly through the instrumentality of the late Sir Mark Sykes, then an Under-Secretary to the British War Cabinet, and of Mr. James A. Malcolm, a prominent British Armenian, the Zionist organizations in Europe and the United States began to identify themselves with the Allied cause. Mr. Malcolm rightly urged that the Jews were less pro-German than anti-Russian and that their national aspirations were not inimical to the Allied cause. As a result of discussions with Zionist leaders in England, especially Dr. Weizmann, Mr. Sokolow, and Dr. Greenberg, communications were established with prominent American Zionists who used their influence in favour of American participation in the war. The German Government had, at various times, approached the Zionists, but had finally estranged them by insisting that German rather than Hebrew should be the recognized Jewish language. Several members of the British Government were, on the contrary, frankly in sympathy with Zionism; and, in November, 1917, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, made an official declaration in favour of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Not only did this declaration increase the interest of American Jewry in the war, but it tended to neutralize the influence in Russia of the pro-German Jewish Socialists who were working with the Bolsheviks. The efforts subsequently made to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine and the difficulties inherent both in the nature of things and in some aspects of the Jewish character, belong rather to the history of the Zionist movement than to the consideration of the broad factors that operated in favour of an Allied victory; but it is incontestable that Zionism

played a part in the defeat of the pan-Germanism with which so many Jewish financiers and business interests had been identified. General Ludendorff is alleged to have said, after the war, that 'the Balfour Declaration was the cleverest thing done by the Allies in the way of propaganda,' and that he wished Germany had thought of it first. This is a truly German view. The Balfour Declaration was not intended merely as propaganda. It expressed the sincere intention of the British Government. It proceeded from recognition of the fact that the soundest and healthiest element in modern Jewry is the spirit which prompts Jews to be proud of their race and to seek, as Jews, openings for their great gifts, rather than as what some Zionists call 'one hundred and five per cent.' Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, or Americans.

The future of Jewry cannot be foreseen. Since the war, anti-Semitism has revived in many countries. Jewish speculation in the debased currencies of Europe has accentuated hostility towards Jews in general; and Jewish association with Bolshevism has not tended to decrease it. Should the Russian peasantry throw off the 'dictatorship of the proletariat' set up by Lenin and Trotsky in the name of their prophet Marx, the world may witness massacres beside which the pogroms of Tsardom would pale into insignificance. Then again a great gulf might yawn between the Western world and Russia -- a gulf even harder to bridge than that over which the Franco-Russian Alliance was built at the end of last century. 'Anti-Semitism' is no cure for the evils which the presence of a disproportionate number of Jews usually bring upon non-Jewish communities. The cure, if cure there be, can only lie in the patient and sympathetic study of Jewry by non-Jews, and in the leadership of Jewry itself by Jews intelligent and courageous enough to perceive the limitations of the Jewish genius and to take them into account in framing Jewish policy."

The concept of the "war to end all wars" is a prophetic and apocalyptic one found in the Old Testament in the book of *Isaiah* 2:1-4 (*see also: Isaiah* 65; 66). It is a prophecy of Jewish world leadership foretold in the period of peace of the book of *Enoch*, with its "elect" and "Elect One" as well as the end of war by means of Jewish supremacy foretold in the Old Testament. It is predicated on the formation of a Jewish State in Palestine with Jerusalem as capital of a Jewish-controlled world government.

The Old Testament book of *Isaiah*, chapter 2, verses 1-4, states,

"The word that Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem. And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Einstein campaigned for the formation of a world government after the model of the prophet Isaiah. Einstein stated,

"There is no salvation for civilization, or even the human race, other than the creation of a world government."-([18](#))

The Communist first Prime Minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion was asked to predict in 1962 what he believed the world would be like twenty-five years in the future, in 1987. Ben-Gurion stated that pursuant to Jewish messianic prophecies, the Jews would dictate all laws from Jerusalem and the Communist Eurasianists would succeed in their quest to conquer Continental Europe, with the Jews leading a world government and reigning supreme over all the rest of humanity,

"With the exception of the USSR as a federated Eurasian state, all other continents will become united in a world alliance, at whose disposal will be an international police force. All armies will be abolished, and there will be no more wars. In Jerusalem, the United Nations (a truly *United Nations*) will build a Shrine of the Prophets to serve the federated union of all continents;

this will be the seat of the Supreme Court of Mankind, to settle all controversies among the federated continents, as prophesied by Isaiah."-(19)

The Zionists took Palestine from the Ottoman Empire in the First World War, which was their primary war aim. Schiff was aiming at a peace conference which would give the Jews the opportunity to petition for a State of their own, and which would form the basis for an emerging world government in the form of the League of Nations. Schiff did not just want the war to be viewed as the fulfillment of the Jewish prophecy of a world government centered in Jerusalem beginning the messianic age of universal peace, he also wanted to spread Communism around the globe as the means of attaining the sovereignty of this Jewish government over the entire earth.

The Jews utilized Communism as a political and revolutionary means to establish a Jewish world government. Towards that end, Schiff engineered and funded the Russian Revolution, cut off the Tsar's access to money markets, and funded the Japanese against Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. Schiff provided the Japanese with revolutionary propaganda and instructed them to supply it to Russian prisoners of war, in an effort to convert the POWs into revolutionaries against the Tsar. The knowledge of this history is essential to understanding how and why Jewish leaders raised up enemy nations against Russia to unseat the Tsar and install a Jewish Communist dictatorship over the Russian Empire by means of the First World War. Just as Schiff sponsored the Imperial Japanese against Russia, the Jewish bankers brought Germany against Russia to unseat the Tsar. And when Germany was no longer needed to accomplish that end, Jewish leaders turned against Germany and brought America into the war against Germany. The big Jews did not want Germany to dominate Bolshevik Russia in perpetuity, just long enough to prolong the war and help the Bolshevik seize control of Russia.

Jacob Henry Schiff worked against American interests in favor of Jewish interests and destroyed America's faithful Civil War ally, Tsarist Russia. John Hays Hammond, a man with intimate ties to high finance and close contacts in Russia, -(20) gave testimony to the fact that Jewish bankers had ruined Russia in the Russo-Japanese war, in *The New York Times*, on 18 November 1911, on page 2,

"I, however, convinced them that there was no lack of friendliness toward Russians on the part of Americans, who remembered Russia's friendship to us at the time of our civil war. [***] Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has done more to accentuate the troubles of his co-religionists in Russia than any other one man, because of his boastful statement that the money of Jewish bankers had made it possible for Japan to wage a successful war against Russia."

The New York Times reported, on 18 March 1917, in Section 2, on page 2:

"JACOB H. SCHIFF REJOICES.

**A Great and Good People Have Come
Into Their Own, He Says.**

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 17.--May I through your columns give expression to my joy that the Russian nation, a great and good people, have at last effected their deliverance from centuries of autocratic oppression and through an almost bloodless revolution have now come into their own? Praised be God on high.

JACOB H. SCHIFF."

That "almost bloodless revolution" was soon superceded by the Bolshevik Revolution. The Bolsheviks mass murdered 30 million of the best Russian by 1923. Imperial Japan and the Soviet State which Schiff created became virulent enemies of the United States, enemies who came to power under the "American patriot" Jacob Schiff's tutelage and financial patronage. Jewish bankers created the enemies of the United States and financed their wars against Americans. And the big Jews brought America into highly costly wars through secret deals made behind closed doors, without the knowledge or the consent of the American People.

In 1916, the Zionists struck a deal between the British Government and American President Woodrow Wilson to exchange the Balfour Declaration

giving the Jews Palestine, for America's entrance in the war against Germany. This was a secret and thoroughly undemocratic arrangement made without the knowledge or the approval of the pacifistic American People. It was made with the approval of the Zionists' puppet Woodrow Wilson who hypocritically stated that America entered the war to make the world safe for Democracy, as he subverted American Democracy with backroom deals, and took American lives to sponsor anti-American Zionism and anti-American Bolshevism.

In *The New York Times*, on 24 March 1917, on pages 1-2, George Kennan explained how Jacob Schiff assisted Russia's enemies and how Schiff financed and trained Russian revolutionaries--and it is important to note how Jewry turned on Germany at this time, because of the secret arrangements the Jews had made between the Zionists and the British to bring America into the war in exchange for the Balfour Declaration, note also that the Jews called for revolution in Germany knowing that America would weaken the country to the point where it could be easily overthrown, and note further that the Bolsheviks, who hated Democracy, were soon to takeover Russia at Jacob Schiff's behest:

**"PACIFISTS PESTER
TILL MAYOR CALLS
THEM TRAITORS**

Socialists at Carnegie Hall Fail
to Make Russian Celebration
a Peace Meeting.

RABBI WISE READY FOR WAR

Sorry We Cannot Fight with the

German People to Overthrow Hohenzollerism.

KENNAN RETELLS HISTORY

Relates How Jacob H. Schiff Financed Revolution Propaganda in Czar's Army.

The most violent clash between patriots and pacifists that has occurred in New York City since relations were broken with Germany marked the celebration of the Russian revolution held last night in Carnegie Hall. It was precipitated by Mayor Mitchel, whose declaration that we were about to go to war in behalf of the same kind of democracy that had freed Russia was met with a determined demonstration by pacifists, evidently previously organized, which threatened for a time to break up the meeting.

After the uproar had lasted for fifteen minutes, the Mayor, white with anger, stepped to the edge of the stage and shouted:

'This country is on the verge of war--' A loud chorus of 'No' greeted him, but above the tumult he made his voice heard with: 'And I say to you in the galleries that tonight we are divided into only two classes--Americans and traitors!'

'I hope they put you in the first ranks,' shouted a leader of the pacifists.

'You do me the greatest honor,' replied the Mayor, and the applause which followed, coupled with the ejection of some of the trouble makers, gave the Mayor's supporters the majority.

The meeting started in orderly fashion. The century old fight of Russian revolutionists was pictured in glowing words, matched by the promise of the Russia to be.

On the front of the speaker's stand hung a pair of leg irons, from a Siberian prison. They were unlocked. An authority on Russian affairs, George

Kennan, told of how a movement by the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom, financed by Jacob H. Schiff, had at the time of the Russo-Japanese war spread among 50,000 Russian officers and men in Japanese prison camps the gospel of the Russian revolutionists. 'And,' said Mr. Kennan, 'we know how the army helped the Duma in the bloodless revolution that made the new Russia last week.'

The galleries were largely filled with Socialists, downstairs an admission fee had been charged and the crowd was more orderly until awakened by the protestations of the pacifists.

Mayor Mitchel was introduced by Herbert Parsons, President of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, as a 'man of a race that has also struggled for freedom.' There were rumblings of trouble when a few voices in the galleries started to hoot the Mayor.

'We are gathered here,' the Mayor began, 'to celebrate the greatest triumph of democracy since the fall of the Bastille.' There were some cheers. 'America rejoices,' he said. 'How could she do otherwise when she sees power in Russia transferred from the few to the many, and in the country where there seemed the least hope of the cause of democracy triumphing.

'America, the great democracy, is proud tonight because democracy in Russia has supplanted the greatest oligarchy that remained on the face of the earth.' Then the Mayor stepped back and said:

'But I submit we have another reason to be proud. It is now inevitable, so far as human foresight can make a prediction, that the United States is to be projected into this world war and--'

'No! No!' rolled the chorus from the galleries.

There was quiet for an instant. Then the audience downstairs and in the boxes began to rise and a shout of 'Yes! Yes!' answered the galleries.

'The United States is for peace!' a voice from the gallery cried, and the tumult started anew. The ushers escorted some of the leaders of the disturbance out of the arena, and when the Mayor got partial order he said:

'We are to be projected into the war through no fault of ours, but because of conditions which have been thrust upon us--'

'No! No! No!' the galleries started again. Some one shouted an epithet at the Mayor, which brought, even from the galleries, shouts of 'Put him out! Choke him!'

'And when America does enter the contest,' shouted the Mayor, 'it will be to vindicate certain ideas as fundamental as those on which the Republic was

built, and among them will be the cause of democracy throughout the world. Let us be glad that, instead of fighting side by side with autocratic Russia, we shall be fighting side by side with democratic Russia.'

It was at this point that the galleries became so demonstrative that Mr. Mitchel told them they must be Americans or traitors.

'You are for America or you are against her,' he said, and here the Mayor made an indirect reference to the accusations he made against Senator Wagner. 'You are for America or against her, whether in private life or in legislative halls,' he said.

The Mayor then left the hall, followed by shouts of condemnation and of praise.

When the tumult had died down Rabbi S. S. Wise, a worker for world peace but not an extreme pacifist, was introduced.

'I feel it is my duty to say one word in support [hisses] and in reply to the Mayor. I would have this great audience know that I believe the Mayor was right--[This brought shouts of 'No. You're as bad as he is.']

'I am here to talk, and I'm going to talk,' shouted the Rabbi. 'If you don't like what I say, go; I am going to stay. The Mayor is right when he says we are on the verge of war. I pray God it may not come, but if it does the blame will not rest upon us, but upon that German militarism, which may it be given to the German people to overthrow as the Romanoffs have been forever overthrown.

'God knows we want peace. No man has ever fought and stood for peace as has Woodrow Wilson. [Cheers.] I do not believe that war is absolutely inevitable, but I thank God I am a citizen of a republic that has been patient.

'I am for peace, I say, but I would to God it were possible for us to fight side by side with the German people for the overthrow of Hohenzollernism.'

Then the rabbi praised the Russian revolution, but he ran into opposition when he said:

'At the risk of incurring the displeasure of those of you who have such bitter memories I hope that amnesty will be extended to the Czar himself. May God forgive the Czar.' [Shouts of 'No, never!'] 'May God forgive the monarch who never knew what mercy was.'

This was followed by shouts by a man in the gallery.

'I cannot forget,' continued the Rabbi, 'that I am a member and a teacher of a race of which half has lived in the domain of the Czar and as a Jew, I believe that of all the achievements of my people, none has been nobler than that

part the sons and daughters of Israel have taken in the great movement which has culminated in the free Russia.'

It was after a review of the struggle of the Russian revolutionists, of whom he has been the leading American writer, that Mr. Kennan told of the work of the Friends of Russian Freedom in the revolution.

He said that during the Japanese-Russian war he was in Tokio, and that he was permitted to make visits among the 12,000 Russian prisoners in Japanese hands at the end of the first year of the war. He told how they had asked him to give them something to read, and he had conceived the idea of putting revolutionary propaganda into the Russian Army.

The Japanese authorities favored it and gave him permission. Later he sent to America for all the Russian revolutionary literature to be had. He said that one day Dr. Nicholas Russell came to him in Tokio, unannounced, and said that he had been sent to help the work.

'The movement was financed by a New York banker you all know and love,' he said, referring to Mr. Schiff, 'and soon we received a ton and a half of Russian revolutionary propaganda. At the end of the war 50,000 Russian officers and men went back to their country ardent revolutionists. The Friends of Russian Freedom had sowed 50,000 seeds of liberty in 100 Russian regiments. I do not know how many of those officers and men were in the Petrograd fortress last week, but we do know what part the army took in the revolution.'

Mr. Parsons then arose and said:

'I will now read a message from White Sulphur Springs sent by the gentleman to whom Mr. Kennan referred.' This was the message:

'Will you say for me to those present at tonight's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of what we had hoped and striven for those long years! I do not for a moment feel that if the Russian people have under their present leaders shown such commendable moderation in this moment of crisis they will fail to give Russia proper government and a constitution which shall permanently assure to the Russian people the happiness and prosperity of which a financial autocracy has so long deprived them.'

'JACOB H. SCHIFF'

This message from President Wilson was read:

'The American Ambassador in Petrograd, acting under instructions from this Government, formally recognized the new Government of Russia. By this

act the United States has expressed its confidence in the success of and its natural sympathy with popular government. WOODROW WILSON'

Vladimir Resnikoff, the blind Russian baritone, sang a number of folk songs and the Symphony Orchestra, directed by Nikolai Sokoloff played Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor and other selections. Miss Lillian D. Wald delivered a eulogy of Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, the Russian revolutionist, who had visited this country and who is now in Siberia, to be brought back at the age of 70 years to see in Petrograd the triumph of the cause for which she worked and suffered.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City of New York be requested to transmit the following cable to Professor Paul N. Milyoukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Russian Government:

'Citizens of New York having at the call of the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom assembled in mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on this 23d day of March, 1917, extend their congratulations to the Russian people upon the success of the revolution in Russia, and express their admiration for those who in the years gone by and those who in recent days have fought so bravely for liberty. They convey their earnest wishes for Russia's complete realization of self-Government, and declare their conviction that it will mean enduring friendship and co-operation between the Governments and peoples of Russia and the United States of America.'

At the close of the meeting the pictures of the revolutionary leaders were shown upon a screen, together with a picture of George Grey Bernard's statue of Lincoln which is to be placed in Petrograd.

BREAK UP PACIFIST MEETING

Police Disperse Crowd Around Auto of Orators in Wall Street.

The police stopped a pacifist street meeting in the Wall Street district yesterday afternoon after a big crowd had surrounded the speakers and had begun to dispute with them. Benjamin C. Marsh and other pacifist orators had been telling the crowd that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other financial interests were engineering a 'go-to-war' movement. Mr. Marsh spoke from an automobile.

'I am engaged in a fight against surrendering the Government to Wall Street,' he said. 'If the privileged class and their wealth were to be conscripted in case of war there would be no possibility of this country becoming involved.' 'What are you going to do about the German submarines?' some one in the crowd asked.

'I consider it more important to fight against special privileges than to engage in a war against poor, beaten Germany,' was the reply.

The crowd became unruly, and a police Lieutenant in charge of reserves made them move on before Mr. Marsh had finished speaking.

Dr. David Starr Jordan spoke against war yesterday at a meeting in Horace Mann Auditorium, Broadway and 120th Street, under the auspices of the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League and the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Jordan, the Rev. Judah L. Magnes, Morris Hillquit, Arthur Le Soeur, James P. Maurer, and others will speak at a mass meeting of the Emergency Peace Federation in Madison Square Garden tonight. John F. Moors, President of the Boston Associated Charities, yesterday joined the 'unofficial commission' which is trying to find 'a way out' without war."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise had been a member of the "Anti-Militarism Committee" which was formed to combat the "cult of preparedness" that sought "to stampede the nation" into war.⁽²¹⁾ He had been opposed to any talk of America entering the war, until the Jews decided that Germany would lose the war, suffer revolution, and be destroyed by the Treaty of Versailles--all in favor of England, which would issue the Balfour Declaration giving Palestine to the Jews, despite the fact that the English then had no means or right to do so. American Jews, German Socialists and leading Catholics, and the Jewish bankers all flipped on Germany at exactly the same time, and for precisely the same reasons, though they all had initially supported Germany right up until that fateful time.

The New York Times reported, on 30 December 1917, on page 4, in an article entitled "KAHN ASKS ARMY OF 6,000,000 MEN":

"Jacob H. Schiff said that it now appeared reasonably sure that, at the end of this war, nationalities formerly subject would be freed and that, among them, Palestine would be restored to the Jews. He said that, although there had

been much disagreement among the Jews of the world as to what was desirable for their future, they were now nearing an agreement and were preparing for the restoration of the Jewish State. In this situation he said that it was the duty of Jews to inquire into the reason why the Jewish nation had formerly fallen and been shattered, in order that the new Jewish State would stand. He asserted that their loss of country was originally due to their abandonment of their religion, and that a religious revival was the means of insuring the national future."

The Jewish Communal Register of New York City 1917-1918 wrote of Jacob H. Schiff,

"**Schiff, Jacob Henry**, was born in 1847, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany. He received his education in the schools of Frankfort. In 1865 he came to America, where he settled in New York City. Here, he joined the staff of a banking house. In 1873, he returned to Europe where he made connections with some of the chief German banking houses. Upon returning to the United States, he entered the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, New York, of which he later became the head. His firm became the financial re-constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and since then is strongly interested in American railroads. Mr. Schiff's principle of 'community of interests' among the chief railway combinations led to the formation of the Northern Securities Company, thus suppressing ruinous competition. The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., floated the large Japanese War loans of 1904-05, thus making possible the Japanese victory over Russia. Mr. Schiff is director of numerous financial companies, among them the Central Trust Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, the National State Bank of New York. He is also vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Schiff is widely known for his many philanthropic activities and for his interest in education. Of his numerous philanthropies only a few can be mentioned here. He founded the Chair in Social Economics at Columbia University; he presented the fund and the building for Semitic studies at Harvard, he is chairman of the East Asiatic Section of the Museum of Natural History of New York, which has sent out many expeditions for the

study of Eastern history and conditions; he made donations to the various museums of the city, and presented the New York Public Library with a large number of works, dealing with Jewish subjects.

Mr. Schiff is the Jewish philanthropist par excellence. His philanthropies embrace every phase of the Jewish life. He is intensely interested in hospital work and is the president of the Montefiore Home, and a contributor to Mount Sinai Hospital and all other important Jewish hospitals of the city. He is profoundly interested in Jewish education and took a leading part in the reorganization of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; he is also the founder of the Bureau of Education. In addition Mr. Schiff is trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund and the Woodbine Agricultural School. He has provided the building and funds for the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York City.

Mr. Schiff has always used his wealth and his influence in the best interests of his people. He financed the enemies of autocratic Russia and used his financial influence to keep Russia from the money market of the United States.

When last year, Mr. Schiff celebrated his seventieth birthday, all the factions of Jewry in the United States and elsewhere united in paying tribute to him." (22)

Elinor Slater and Robert Slater wrote in their book *Great Jewish Men*,

"Schiff also served as a director or advisor for many banks, insurance firms, and other companies. He helped float loans to the American government as well as to foreign countries. The most important was the two-hundred-million-dollar bond issue for Japan at the time of the 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. Furious with the Russians over their anti-Semitic policies, Schiff called the czarist government 'the enemy of government.' He was pleased to support the Japanese in their war effort. He also encouraged an armed revolt against the Czar. When the Japanese won the war, Schiff was presented with the Second Order of the Treasure, becoming the first foreigner to receive an official medal at the imperial palace.

In 1910 Schiff was one of several Americans who campaigned to revoke a commercial treaty with the Russians over their mistreatment of Russian Jews. Although the Russians sought him out for loans as well, he was

steadfast in his refusals to grant them. Schiff made sure that no one else at Kuhn, Loeb underwrote Russian loans either. He did provide financial support for Russian-Jewish self-defense groups. It was only with the fall of the Czar in 1917 that Schiff dropped his opposition to underwriting the Russian government; he provided some support for the Kerensky government. But, angry at the Russians for refusing to honor the passports of American Jews, he successfully campaigned to abrogate the Russian-American Treaty of 1932. [***] During World War I Schiff and some of his American Jewish peers were assailed by the newer generations of Zionist leaning leaders for their indifference to Zionism. Schiff had indeed been a strong foe of Zionism, believing it a secular, nationalistic perversion of the Jewish faith and incompatible with American citizenship. He gave some funds to agricultural projects in Palestine, however, and by 1916 he had shifted his beliefs to be in favor of Zionist efforts, openly supporting the notion of a cultural homeland for Jews in Palestine."-(23)

Israel Zangwill wrote in 1911,

"[. . .]Mr. Jacob Schiff financing the Japanese war against Russia and building up the American Jewry[.]".-(24)

The *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Volume 14 Red-Sl, Encyclopaedia Judaica, Jerusalem, The Macmillan Company, New York, (1971), cols. 960-962, at 961, states,

"Schiff was prominently involved in floating loans to the government at home and to foreign nations, the most spectacular being a bond issue of \$200,000,000 for Japan at the time of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05. Deeply angered by the anti-Semitic policies of the czarist regime in Russia, he was delighted to support the Japanese war effort. He consistently refused to participate in loans on behalf of Russia, and used his influence to prevent other firms from underwriting Russian loans, while providing financial support for Russian Jewish self-defense groups. Schiff carried this policy

into World War I, relenting only after the fall of czarism in 1917. At that time, he undertook to support the Kerensky government with a substantial loan."

The "anti-Semitic policies of the czarist regime in Russia" were the prohibition of racist Zionism, which the Tsar prohibited because the Tsar asked the Jews to integrate into Russian society, not segregate themselves from and against it. The racism was Jewish, not Russian. The Jews did not want to integrate.

The Tsar was also confronted with murderous Jewish revolutionaries and Jewish led strikes that crippled the Russian economy and caused the Russian people to suffer and starve. But then, as now, Jews largely controlled the international media. Jews were able to blame the Tsar in the court of international public opinion for the wrongs Jews had done and for the racist segregation Jews had insisted upon. In the Jewish media, the Tsar became a racist for opposing Jewish racism, and an enemy of the Russian People for trying to rescue them from those Jews who were out to destroy the Russian People with devastating strikes, and by blocking Russia's access to the money markets.

Freemason Alexander Kerensky immediately emancipated the Jews after the Russian Revolution of 1917, so that they could take over the government, educational institutions, the press and other institutions of influence throughout the Russian Empire. Immediately after the Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin made "anti-Semitism" an offense punishable by death, and thereby shielded all Jews from any criticism or accusation in conformity with the Noahide Laws.⁻⁽²⁵⁾ Lenin also made it a capital offense punishable by summary execution to possess copies of *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*.

The Bolsheviks, mostly led by Jews, then mass murdered educated Gentiles, and elevated Jews into positions of power and influence. Crypto-Jews in the government changed their names to Russian-sounding names. It was a crime punishable by death to reveal their true Jewish identity. Christian churches and priests were burned, while Jewish synagogues and rabbis stood proud. The Jews had succeeded in implementing the Noahide Laws in Russia by means of Bolshevism.

Prominent Jews had long advocated for the use of tyrants following revolutions, Oliver Cromwell, Maximilien Robespierre and Napoleon Bonaparte being but three examples. After Kerensky failed to rule with an iron scepter and allowed the nation to fall into chaos. The Bolsheviks Jacob Schiff put into power then mass murdered tens of millions of Russian Christians, destroyed Russian Orthodox Churches while leaving synagogues intact. The Bolsheviks pillaged and plundered and destroyed Russia for most of the Twentieth Century.

Those many Jews who hated Russians had their revenge. Russian culture was largely destroyed in the process. Irreparable harm was done to the genetics of the Russian People as a result of the dysgenic mass murder of their best people, rampant alcoholism and drug abuse, and the introduction of carcinogens into their living environment. The famines and unemployment that the Jews blamed on the Tsar, so as to cause the unrest which broke out in 1905, were instead due to Schiff and his Jewish financier friends, as well as Jewish instigated strikes. The very same Jewish bankers who organized and financed the "revolution" plundered the Russian nation's gold and art treasures after it. [\(26\)](#)

Such was the true nature Jacob Schiff's "philanthropy". He was never loyal to America or Germany, only to Jewry. Schiff crossed many borders to forward exclusively Jewish interests and boasted of his endeavors.

The New York Times reported, on 5 June 1916, on page 6:

"JACOB SCHIFF QUILTS JEWISH MOVEMENTS

Hurt by Unjust Criticism, He
Tells Kehillah He Will Work
Alone for Reforms.

SPEAKS HIS VALEDICTORY

Says Attacks Were Based on
Misquotations That Made Him
Condemn Those He Defended.

Jacob H. Schiff informed the Kehillah at its seventh annual convention at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls yesterday that he had been hurt by recent attacks made upon him in connection with his efforts to help to solve the problems of his co-religionists, and that hereafter 'Zionism, nationalism, the Congress movement and Jewish politics in whatever form they may come up' would be a 'sealed book' to him.

'I shall continue to work for the uplift of my people,' he said in what he termed his valedictory. 'I shall continue to co-operate in all constructive work that is needed, and I shall continue to co-operate as far as I can in procuring full civic rights for our brethren in the war zone, especially in Poland, Russia, Rumania, and Palestine, for they are all flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone. But beyond this, my friends, my duty ends.'

Some of the criticism complained of by Mr. Schiff grew out of a speech made by him at the Central Jewish Institute recently, in which he was reported as having said that Jews in Russia brought many of their troubles on themselves because they kept apart as a separate people. Mr. Schiff later announced that he had not been correctly quoted, but the criticism continued. A minority group within the Kehillah, and certain Jewish newspapers, were charged with having made especial use of the speech at the Jewish Institute, largely because of their disagreement with the policies of the American Jewish Committee, of which Mr. Schiff is a member and of which Louis Marshall is President.

Favored Quieter Plan.

This minority group favored the calling of a 'Democratic Congress' of Jews in the United States to give immediate attention to the problems of Jews in the warring countries. The American Jewish Committee, on the other hand, advocated a quieter method and the approach of the subject through a conference which would not complicate existing troubles with hasty utterances.

Mr. Schiff was visibly affected while addressing the convention, and his voice trembled as he recounted the years of service he had devoted to the Jews of the United States and of other countries. He received a remarkable ovation at the conclusion of his speech, and ex-Justice Leon Sanders sprang to his feet with a resolution voicing complete confidence in Mr. Schiff, whom he described as 'the greatest Jew alive today.' This resolution was

adopted on a rising vote, with only Z. Cutler, a delegate and a representative of a Jewish newspaper, opposing it. Mr. Cutler insisted on having his vote recorded, and was hissed.

A resolution to sever relations between the Jewish Kehillah and the American Committee was not adopted. Another resolution, also introduced by the minority group, providing for a discussion by the Kehillah of the movement to consider Jewish problems at a congress, was voted down. This was a double victory for those who agreed with the policies of the American Jewish Committee.

Mr. Schiff told the delegates that it was with the greatest regret that he had found it necessary to speak of himself to Jews of New York, and to the Jews of the country before whom he had been 'so maliciously maligned.'

Mr. Schiff's Address.

'I have come here to deliver up the sword of dissension,' he said. 'I have lived for fifty-one years in New York. I am now almost at threescore and ten, and I believe ever since I have grown into manhood there has not a day passed that I have not been seeking the good of my people. Unfortunately, perhaps, the people of the City of New York and elsewhere have been, contrary to my bidding and even contrary to my protest, making a Jacob's coat for me. I say unfortunately because Jacob's coat, ever since the days of Joseph, has borne ill results, and, in my case, it is bearing ill results now. I hope the Yiddish press has able reporters here today, and I would ask them, if I may ask them anything, that they print in extenso what I am saying, if their reporters, as was their duty, at that meeting two weeks ago at the Central Jewish Institute, had taken down exactly what I said then instead of taking it secondhand from the secular press, there would, I believe, have been no need for me to stand before you here today. I want to read to you from a stenographic report exactly what I then said. It is not long. I shall read you only one paragraph, and I ask your patience:

Mr. Schiff, in speaking of the Jews in Russia and Poland, said: I am second to none in my feeling over oppression in Russia and Poland, not only for what they are suffering now, but for what they have suffered for the last fifty years. But it has occurred to me and it is considerable thought that I have given to this--that if the Jews of Russia and the Jews of Poland would not have been kept as a separate people by themselves, by discriminatory laws, the prejudices of persecution to which they have been subjected would not have reached the stage to which we all regret it has unfortunately come.

Fight of Long Years.

'Now, my friends, there is not a word in this that I am not prepared to stand by. But instead of this, because one single reporter who probably--and who has since said so, I understand--did not grasp what this meant, represented that I made the Jews of Russia and Poland responsible for their persecutions, the Yiddish press launched against me a campaign of attack, maligned me, even threatened me, and continue it even now, although two or three days after that meeting, the correct stenographic report appeared, as I understand, in Yiddish in the Day, and in English in the American Hebrew. It made no difference to them; they ignored it, and they continue to ignore it now.

'Now, just think, to accuse me of such a crime. Think of it! I, who have for twenty-five years singlehanded struggled against the invasion of the Russian Government into American money markets, and to this day stave them off. Think of it! Who, as I, have been foremost in the past for agitation and insisted to the President of the United States--as some of you must know--that our treaty with Russia must be abrogated. Why did I say this treaty must be abrogated? Not that any one of us wants to go to Russia, but because others knew--and I knew--that whenever Russia would be compelled to open its doors free to the Jew, to the American Jew, and to the Jew of all nations, it would not be able to continue the restrictions against its own Jews, and to continue the Pale of Settlement which is at the bottom of all misfortune; and even if it has not come to it yet, friends, that will be the consequence.

'And these my accusers, not of this Yiddish press, but men who are here on sufferance, men who are refugees here because, unfortunately for them--and I am sorry for it--they cannot return to their homes at present as intended, and they write to the Jewish papers that I have furnished by my address munition to the Russian Government, which will be of more value to it than the munition which is furnished to them now, and the Russian Government will rejoice. No, my friends! The Russian Government will rejoice because you are battering down the man who has stood between persecution,--between anti-Semitism as far as his power goes--and the Russian Government.

Attack Long Planned.

'Why am I attacked? I know, because I have been warned of it, and I have been warned from the inside of the Jewish press. I have been told time and again, and I have every reason to believe correctly, that if I did not stop my opposition to the Congress movement I would be first attacked, as perhaps

the most conspicuous member of the American Jewish Committee, that the confidence of the Jewish people in me would be undermined, and I would be broken down, and this whole attack is only part of a very well conceived plan, and whatever I would have said, and if God Almighty would have laid the words in my mouth, I would have been maligned and attacked because it was part of a plan which has been very carefully worked out.

'Whosoever can assert that for the time he knows me, or who knows of me, I have ever denied myself to my people, have denied myself to their wants, have denied myself to any cause, that I have waited until Jewish problems have been brought to me instead of going after them in my desire to co-operate, that I have not given not only of my means, but day in and day out--and I may say night in and night out--have not given of myself, let him rise and accuse me.

'I may say this by way of valedictory: I have been hurt to the core, and hereafter Zionism, nationalism, the Congress movement, and Jewish politics in whatever form they come up, will be a sealed book to me. I shall continue to work for the uplift of my people; I shall continue to co-operate in all constructive work that is needed, and I shall continue to co-operate as far as I can in procuring full civic rights for our brethren in the war zone, especially in Poland, Russia, Rumania, and Palestine, for they are all flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone. But beyond this, my friends, my duty ends. I thank you for so patiently having listened to me, and I thank you for having encouraged me by your applause given to me.'

Convinced in Sincerity.

Mr. Sanders, in introducing the resolution commending Mr. Schiff, said no one present could help being touched by or could question the sincerity of the statements made by Mr. Schiff. He said he had known Mr. Schiff for many years, and was convinced Mr. Schiff had not made the statement with which he was originally credited in the speech at the institute.

The Kehillah, before adjourning, adopted the following resolution, introduced by Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, condemning discriminations in the National Guard because of religion or race:

Resolved, That the Kehillah of New York City strongly condemns discrimination on account of race or religion in the National Guard of the State of New York, in the recruiting of members, or in the designation or

election of its officers. Such discrimination is un-American and utterly opposed to the principles of the State Militia; and, further

Resolved, That the National Guard of the State of New York should be regulated by necessary legislation or executive orders so that its membership and government should absolutely exclude any idea of private proprietorship or social club and the right to discriminate against men on account of their race or religion.

Mr. Schiff received many personal expressions of confidence and good-will after his address."

The Congress Movement, which was favored by Zionist Louis Dembitz Brandeis, was an attempt to unify Jews behind the Zionists, who were then unpopular among many Jews. The Zionists created this Congress Movement so that at the close of the First World War the Zionists would have an organization in the name of which they could petition for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine at the peace conferences they planned would follow the war.

Zionism was by no means a closed book to Jacob Schiff. In 1918, Max Senior and Rabbi David Philipson organized a public meeting to oppose Zionism and the Balfour Declaration. Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus⁽²⁷⁾ and Louis Marshall⁽²⁸⁾ asked Rabbi David Philipson and Max Senior not to oppose the Zionists. Schiff's letter to Philipson was quoted in *The New York Times*, on 12 September 1918, on page 8:

**"SEES REFUGE FOR JEWS.
Schiff Declines to Join Conference
to Oppose Zionism.**

The Zionist Organization of America gave out yesterday a letter written by Jacob H. Schiff to Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which Mr. Schiff declared his opposition to anti-Zionist movements. Mr. Schiff asserted that even more than when he first ceased his opposition to the Zionist movement, he now felt that the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine was desirable. Declining Dr. Philipson's invitation to join a conference to organize an opposition to Zionism, Mr. Schiff said:

'I am very much afraid that conditions in Russia, Poland, Rumania, Austria, perhaps even Germany and elsewhere, are such that the outlook for the Jews there--and these form a vast majority of the Jewish population of the world--is far from being a favorable one, and that for reasons which would lead too far to go into here, but which by all those who want to use their eyes can be seen, considerable unhappiness, if not suffering, is likely in store in the countries I have named for the Jewish populations.

'American Israel alone, in co-operation with its English and French co-religionists, is in a position to effectually help this proposed creation of a centre where the Jew forced out by impossible conditions under which he may have to live in the Diaspora, shall be able to go with the assurance that he shall find very sympathetic surroundings and conditions under which he and posterity shall be willing to live.

'There can be no doubt that the success of these endeavors will have the most healthy and refreshing effect upon entire Israel, wherever in the world its members may be located, and the proposition which you bring forward that American Israel combine to oppose these efforts is in my opinion nothing less than preposterous.'

Mr. Schiff in the concluding paragraphs of his letter paid his respects to Dr. Philipson, but said that in organizing an opposition to Zionism Dr. Philipson was about to place himself at the head of a movement that is certain to fail.

The Zionist Organization of America announced yesterday a contribution by Bernard M. Baruch of the War Industries Board of \$10,000 to the Palestine Restoration Fund."

Another source quotes more of the letter,

"I believe I have heretofore explained to you the reasons which, soon after the outbreak of the Russian revolution, have induced me to change my former attitude towards the Zionist movement, and I have since become more and more convinced that it was in the best interests of our people that I did this." [\(29\)](#)

The immense sums of money the financiers had at their disposal is mind boggling, and one wonders what could have been achieved had those funds been put to constructive purposes instead of ill purposes, or, had they been equitably distributed in a real Democracy. Schiff, who headed the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had loaned some \$20,000,000.00USD (non-adjusted) of their money to fund the destruction of the Russian government by funding the Japanese.⁽³⁰⁾ He was also able to corrupt the money markets of the world to prevent Russia's access to monies, which destroyed the Russian economy.

The Jewish banker Jacob Henry Schiff achieved what Napoleon and Hitler could not--regime change in Russia followed by a replacement government of his choosing! His men then set about the systematic destruction of the genetic heritage of the Russian People and mass murdered 30 million of the best Russians by the year 1923 AD.

In addition to Jacob Henry Schiff and his son Mortimer; the family of Max, Paul, Felix and Fritz Warburg, were highly influential Jewish financiers in both World Wars, on both sides of both conflicts. Felix M. Warburg and Paul Warburg created and then headed the Federal Reserve⁽³¹⁾ under President Woodrow Wilson.⁽³²⁾ The debt based currency helped finance and prolong the war, while Bernard Baruch helped the Jewish financiers profiteer off of the war at the expense of the American taxpayer and soldier.

Two years before the war started, in 1912, Woodrow Wilson's Svengali, "Colonel" Edward Mandel House, wrote about how he would install a puppet dictator in order to achieve this end in his Socialistic and warmongering book *Philip Dru: Administrator*.⁽³³⁾ That puppet dictator was Woodrow Wilson. House installed him in the White House.

The bankers made their plans for the Federal Reserve on Jekyll Island, Georgia, in 1910, and House helped to carry them out.⁽³⁴⁾ The man who drafted the bankers' Jekyll Island plan, Paul Warburg supported the campaign of Wilson, while Felix Warburg backed Taft, such that no matter who won the election the President would be friendly to the Warburgs. This also enabled the bankers to genuinely support Wilson while subverting Taft's campaign.

Max Warburg headed the German banking house of M. M. Warburg in Hamburg. Eugene Meyer was head of the War Finance Corporation.⁽³⁵⁾ The Jewish financier Bernard Baruch was the Chairman of the War Industries Board.

The official U. S. Government publication "*The GERMAN-BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY*" issued by The Committee on Public Information, War Information Series, Number 20, (October, 1918); provides proof that the Jews Warburg and Israel Gelfand (a.k.a. "Parvus") funded Lenin. *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia*, Volume 1, File Number 862.20261/53, United States State Department Publication Number 222, 65th Congress, 3d Session, House Document Number 1868, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., (1931), pp. 373-376; bears witness to the Warburg and Parvus transactions:

"DOCUMENT NO. 3

Circular November 2, 1914, from the Imperial Bank to the representatives of the Nya Banken and the agents of the Diskonto Gesellschaft and of the Deutsche Bank.

At the present time there have been concluded conversations between the authorized agents of the Imperial Bank and the Russian revolutionaries, Messrs. Zenzinov and Lunacharski. Both the mentioned persons addressed themselves to several financial men who, for their part, addressed themselves to our representatives. We are ready to support the agitation and propaganda projected by them in Russia on the absolute condition that the agitation and propaganda (carried on ?) by the above-mentioned Messrs. Z and L. will touch the active armies at the front. In case the agents of the Imperial Bank should address themselves to your banks we beg you to open them the necessary credit which will be covered completely as soon as you make demand on Berlin.

Risser

Addition as part of document:

Z. and L. got in touch with Imperial Bank of Germany through the bankers (D?) Rubenstein, Max Warburg, and Parvus.

Note: L. is the present People's Commissioner of Education. Z. is not a Bolshevik, but a right Social Revolutionist and in the discard, whereabouts unknown. Parvus and Warburg both figure in the Lenin and Trotsky documents. P. is at Copenhagen. W. chiefly works from Stockholm.

[***]

DOCUMENT NO. 9

Mr. Raphael Scholnickan,
Haparanda.

Dear Comrade: The office of the banking house M. Warburg has opened, in accordance with telegram from the Rhenish Westphalian Syndicate, an account for the undertaking of Comrade Trotsky. The attorney [?] purchased arms and has organized their transportation and delivery track Luleå and Vardö to the office of Essen & Son in the name Luleå receivers and a person authorized to receive the money demanded by Comrade Trotsky.

J. Fürstenberg

Note: This is the first reference to Trotsky. It connects him with banker Warburg and with Fürstenberg. Luleå is a Swedish town near Haparanda."

It was well known that bankers could affect the outcome of a war. The eleventh edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1910) stated in its article "Anti-Semitism":

"Prince Bismarck himself confessed that the money for carrying on the 1866 campaign was obtained from the Jewish banker Bleichroeder, in face of the refusal of the money-market to support the war."

As was the case when Jacob H. Schiff funded the Japanese against the Russians, the Rothschilds sought to conceal their influence over Bismarck and the emerging German Empire. The Rothschild family did not want the Austrians to turn against them for supporting Bismarck and the German Empire. Instead of openly supporting and directing Otto von Bismarck, which would have alienated the Rothschilds from Austria, the Rothschilds offered up their agent Gerson von Bleichröder to handle Bismarck's finances and those of the German Empire. Bleichröder's bank in Berlin was in fact a Rothschild branch bank.

The London Times published a letter from "a member of the Vigilance Committee", on 26 November 1914, on page 9,

"GERMAN-AMERICAN FINANCIERS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,--Mr. Zangwill, in his praise of his co-religionist Mr. Jacob Schiff, of New York, in *The Times* of to-day, omits to point out that this is the second time that Jewish financiers have intervened at moments when Germany is in difficulties. It will be remembered that when the German attempt at Paris failed, Mr. James Speyer and his satellites began calling loudly for peace, and it is curious that just now, when the Germans have failed to take Warsaw and are still many miles from Calais, Mr. Jacob Schiff should be on the same tack.

The British public are getting alive to the operations of these financiers. It is fortunate that their machinations occasionally come to light, and one is grateful to Mr. Zangwill for the extra illumination he has cast upon their dark ways.

One knows now that every time the German cause is in difficulty we shall have fresh attempts to influence American neutrality. So far the pro-Germans in England and their organs in the Metropolitan Press have been wisely quiet. They are none the less being closely watched.

Yours faithfully.
A MEMBER OF THE VIGILANCE
COMMITTEE.
November 25."

Israel Zangwill published a letter in *The London Times*, on 2 December 1914, on page 9,

"THE VOICE OF JERUSALEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,--If my friend Mr. Schiff speaks, as you say, with the voice of Berlin, then how splendid! For in that case what Berlin wants is 'the ending of all war.' Those are the words of Mr. Schiff which you report in your issue of the 23rd inst.--I have no other source of information. In your correspondent's own language:--'The line of attack is to secure a lasting peace.' In short, the admirable ultimatum of our statesmen is to be accepted:--

'No patched-up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace.' Alas, I am only afraid that it is the voice of Jerusalem, and not the voice of Berlin.

Yours faithfully,
ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Far End, East Preston, Sussex, Nov. 26."

Schiff was again in the foreground in 1917, when Jews lionized him as an instigator, and the financier, of the Russian Revolution, which succeeded just before President Wilson pushed for an American declaration of war against Germany. James Aratoon Malcolm confirmed the fact that there had been a meeting between the Zionists and the British government in October of 1916 and it was then that a deal was struck between them--Palestine for the Jews in exchange for America's entrance in the war on the side of the Allies.

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis blackmailed President Wilson into accepting this deal. The deal made between Zionist Jews and the British and American governments was an illegal act, in that England had no right

to determine the fate of Palestine and the Zionist Jews did not represent the will of the American People, who were pacifistic. Benjamin Freedman was a witness to the fact that Americans had been very pro-German up until that time, in part because German Jews did much to shape public opinion to make it pro-German. It appears that the German Jewish bankers kept America out of the war, in order to prolong it.

They did this to weaken the nations involved so that Communist revolution could proceed more easily against them. They did this so that they could reap greater profits and generate more profitable debt. They did this so that the world would clamor for peace. They asserted that peace could only be achieved through the surrender of national sovereignty to a world government. They did this to break up the empires, so that all the ethnicities would assert their rights to form small countries of their own, which would provide the Jews with an opportunity to petition for the formation of their own segregated nation.

Saadia E. Weltmann wrote,

"In general, there prevailed a feeling among Zionists that the World War and the peace conference might present a unique opportunity for the fulfillment of the Zionist aspirations in Palestine. But the diverse views of the Zionist leaders regarding the outcome of the War precluded any action by Zionist organs towards that end. At the beginning of the War, the majority of the European Zionist leaders expected a German victory. Some of them actually favored the Central Powers, largely as a result of their dislike of Russian antisemitic policies. A few, such as Nahum Sokolow, a Zionist representative in negotiating the Balfour Declaration, changed their minds in the course of the War. There were also some, especially in England and France, who believed in the victory of the Entente powers and were willing to stake on it the realization of the Zionist objectives. Among these was Professor Chaim Weizmann, who went as far as to refuse all contacts with the Berlin Executive and with the Copenhagen office.¹⁹" [\(36\)](#)

After the Zionist Jews turned on Germany and allied themselves with England, the German Jewish community and the Wilson Administration slandered and smeared the Germans with lies and distortions and

criminalized pro-German sentiments in America. Perhaps the Jewish bankers never intended for Germany to win the war, which is why they kept America out of the war until it joined the Allies in order to win the Jews the Balfour Declaration. This ensured the balance of power throughout the war to that point, deliberately lengthening it and wearing away all the nations involved. Only when it appeared that Germany would win, did they intervene to bring in America against Germany. The Zionists apparently sponsored Germany for a time only to lead it into ultimate defeat after Germany had served its purpose in assisting the Jews to overthrow the Tsar.

The poet and Hitler apologist George Sylvester Viereck lived with, and had a homosexual relationship with, the Jewish Zionist Ludwig Lewisohn.⁽³⁷⁾ Viereck was reputedly the grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm I and Edwina Viereck, and was the son of the Marxist Louis Viereck. George Sylvester Viereck was one of the chief pro-German propagandists in America during World War I, defended the Kaiser after World War I, was a devoted friend to Sigmund Freud and promoted Albert Einstein--as well as Adolf Hitler.

Eustace Mullins stated that Viereck was flattered and pleased when Mullins told Viereck that Viereck had cost Germany victory in both world wars.⁽³⁸⁾ Just as the poet Ezra Pound propagandized for the Fascists in Italy, Viereck propagandized for the Nazis from the 1920's through the 1940's and served time in prison in America for his pro-Nazi activities. Viereck and Lewisohn remained friends after the Second World War--and the Holocaust.⁽³⁹⁾

William Jennings Bryan was Secretary of State under President Wilson. Both Bryan and Wilson, as well as Bryan's wife, and Wilson's first wife, were avowed pacifists, and advocated American neutrality. Wilson betrayed Bryan and America and brought the United States into the war as a result of Zionist blackmail.

The big Jews never wanted Germany to win the war, and kept America neutral until 1917, so that the war would last for as long as they wanted it to last. Had the Jewish bankers wanted Germany to win the war at the beginning of the war, they would have brought America into the war right away on the side of Germany. Instead they spoke of neutrality, not an alliance with Germany, until flipping on Germany and declaring war against it.

The Jewish revolutionaries behind the Russian Revolution asserted that only a Communist Revolution would achieve the desired goal of emancipating the Jews of Russia, because Jews would dominate the Communist regime they

would impose on the Gentile majority. In reality the only impediment to Jewish emancipation was Jewish racist nationalism. The Tsar did not want an enemy Jewish State within Russian territory and the Tsar offered the Jews complete freedom if only the Jews would abandon their racism and segregationism--either that or the Tsar was deliberately providing the Jews with a pretext for Socialist revolution.

The Jewish Communist and Zionist Nachman Syrkin stated in 1898,

"In Russia, where Jews are not emancipated, their condition will not be radically altered through an overthrow of the present political regime. No matter what new class gains control of the government, it will not be deeply interested in the emancipation of the Jews. That emancipation will come to the Jews of Russia as 'manna,' or as a result of idealism and humanitarian principles, is inconceivable. Russian Jewry will attain its emancipation only in the future socialist state."[\(40\)](#)

Syrkin obtained his totalitarian Jewish Socialist State in Russia--much to the detriment of the majority of Russians and to the world, but ironically it led to "Red assimilation", the assimilation of the Jews the Tsar had claimed to want and the Zionist Jews had dreaded. Syrkin knew that assimilation followed emancipation in Western Europe, but he apparently pinned his hopes on the Zionist movement to prevent it. When "Red assimilation" did take place, Zionists again believed that they had the right and the duty to further ruin Russia and "rescue" Jews from themselves by putting Hitler in power to invade Eastern Europe and segregate the Jews by force.

In Russia itself, the man behind Stalin's genocide in the Ukraine during the Holodomor, which caused the deaths of tens of millions of Christians, and the man who attempted to keep the Jews segregated, was the allegedly "self-hating Jew"[\(41\)](#) Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich. American Communists, most of whom were Jews, largely turned a blind eye to these atrocities. Kaganovich was a Zionist who wanted to both punish assimilatory Jews and develop in them a keen interest in Zionism due to artificial anti-Semitism. Kaganovich was the power behind the throne of the Stalinist Regime, and he directed the genocide of the Ukrainians, as well as "Stalin's purges" and anti-Semitic campaigns. The artificial anti-Semitism of Kaganovich and Hitler

was part of the Zionists' strategy to force Jews to return to their roots and take Palestine from the Palestinians. It prevented "Red assimilation". Jewish Zionist Joachim Prinz wrote in his book *The Secret Jews*,

"In Hitler's Germany, as so often before in Jewish history, persecution stimulated Jewish resilience and inspired a return to Jewish values. Oppression has repeatedly awakened the Jews' dormant resources and created contempt for the persecutor; the result has often been a renaissance of Judaism. This is not to deny that many Jews did convert under the pressure of the Inquisition and the terror of the Gestapo. There were certainly many thousands of sincere converts who became devout Christians and totally gave up their Judaism. But the phenomenon, which may contain at least a partial answer to the riddle of the survival of the Jewish people, is that through centuries of persecution in each generation there have always been Jews who maintain their Jewishness in some way, and that to the present time their descendants manifest the memory of their ancestors' faith in their rituals and their lives.

A more complicated aspect of this phenomenon occurred recently in Russia. At the turn of the century young Russian Jews, whose forefathers had suffered for decades under the czar's savage pogroms, were among the early converts to Communism and followed the lead of Marx, Trotsky and the other early Communist theoreticians--who themselves were Jews, though, of course, not observant Jews. To rid themselves of every vestige of their Jewish heritage and to demonstrate their allegiance to the new system, which scorned religion of any kind, some staged wild parties on the Day of Atonement, while the remnant of the faithful Jews were saying their prayers. (For those who wanted to retain their Jewish identity, early Communism provided a measure of religious freedom; some schools still taught Yiddish, many synagogues remained open.) The young Jewish students, marching under the red banner with their fellow Russians, were ecstatic about their sudden and glorious emancipation from the Pale of Settlement, those areas of the country to which Jews had been confined since the end of the nineteenth century. They became super-Communists, freed from the daily degradation, the insults and the recurrent pogroms which had become part of the history of the Russian Jews under the czars. The new political dogma seemed to promise that this sort of persecution would never occur again.

The anti-Semitic brutality of the Stalin regime showed this Jewish euphoria to have been a fool's paradise. The Jewish schools were closed; most of the synagogues were boarded up. Hundreds of Jewish intellectuals and professionals, all fervent Communists, were exterminated in the purges. Soviet Jewry's Marranic period had begun. But it remained a rather quiet, even dormant form of secret Judaism until the creation of the State of Israel."(42)

Prinz appeared to resent assimilated Jews, even at the late date he published *The Secret Jews*,

"The assimilated Jew of whom we speak is one of 'Jewish descent,' who may deny it, hide it or be ashamed of it. Like the Marrano, his Jewishness is the skeleton in his closet. He would prefer to associate with 'others' rather than cultivate his Jewishness. In many respects he is very much a modern Marrano. For although he is trying to keep his Jewish origin secret, he remains latently Jewish. There was a time when this type of Jew was a rarity. We are approaching the time when he may represent a majority of the Jewish community. Religious and secular ties are becoming less binding. A very large number of young Jewish people throughout the world have only tenuous ties with their Jewishness. But--and this is the problem which reminds us so much of the Marranos--*can Jewishness be forgotten?*"(43)

Perhaps the most compelling evidence that Soviet anti-Semitism was a ploy meant to force reluctant, assimilating Jews into Zionism against their will, was the fact that the most virulent anti-Semitic purges began after the failed attempt to create a "Jewish State" in the far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union--the Jewish Autonomous Oblast in Khabarovsk Krai in the districts of Birobidzhansky, Leninsky, Obluchensky, Oktyabrsky and Smidovichsky.(44) This plan failed, in part, due to the interference of some Zionist Socialists, who insisted that Palestine was the Jews' national home. An even earlier attempt to found a Jewish State in Russia in the districts of Homel, Witebsk and Minsk,(45) also failed, largely due to a lack of Jewish

interest. The Zionists insisted that anti-Semitism alone could force the Jews to segregate.

When the Zionists put Hitler in power, they had the needed impetus to force Jews to flee Europe. Then the Zionists attempted to claim Chinese territory for a "Jewish homeland" with the help of the Imperial Japanese under the "Fugu Plan".⁽⁴⁶⁾ Zionist Jews sought to establish a "Jewish State" in China, which had been taken over by the Imperial Japanese whom the Jews had been financing since the days when Jacob Schiff loaned them \$200,000,000.00 in the Russo-Japanese War.

The Zionists used the Imperial Japanese to destroy the Chinese government in preparation for the formation of a Jewish nation in China under the "Fugu Plan" in Manchuria or Shanghai. The Jews even promoted the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* to the Japanese as evidence as to how powerful they were. The "Fugu Plan" failed to attract enough Jews, even under Nazi pressure, and die hard Zionists wanted Palestine. The Zionists then arranged for war between the United States and Japan. When America declared war on Japan, Hitler, seemingly inexplicably, declared war on the United States which ensured the ultimate defeat of Germany. Hitler also went to war with the Soviets, which gave him access to large numbers of Jews the Zionists could then segregate and ready for deportation to Palestine.

Schiff's and the Zionists' war on Russia has caused the Russian people great suffering and loss of life for over a century. Both the Nazis and the Communists caused the Russians, and Slavs and Jews in general, to suffer prolonged tyranny at a time when the enlightenment promised far better things for humanity. In the minds of Cabalistic Jews, evil is good, and they celebrate the fact that they formed a racist apartheid "Jewish State" in Palestine by spilling oceans of blood. This racist State continually troubles the world and consumes vast resources which could otherwise be put to productive uses. The Jews in Israel regularly steal from the Palestinians and degrade and murder them. For Cabalistic Jews, evil is goodness.

Leading Jews sought to make WW I the apocalyptic war of Jewish prophecy, which would restore the Jews to Palestine and establish a world government centered in Jerusalem. They planned for the war to end in the triumph of Communism, under the guidance of Jacob Schiff, who declared that WW I would be the "war to end all wars". Jacob Henry Schiff was a German-Jewish Rothschild banker. He helped the Japanese to defeat Russia in the Russo-Japanese War by financing the Japanese while concurrently cutting

off Russia's access to the money markets. Schiff also gave the Japanese Communist propaganda which they supplied to Russian POW's to sponsor a Communist revolt against the Tsar.

The plowshares of *Isaiah* then morphed back into the sickle-sword as the Bolsheviks slaughtered the best of the Gentiles in the Soviet Union. The Communists mass murdered some 30 million by 1923, that on top of the massive numbers of lives lost in World War One, all sacrificed for the Zionist-Communist cause.

3 Zionists and Communists Planned, Instigated and Exploited Both World Wars

The Zionists had long insinuated themselves into German and British politics. A Zionist Anglican Chaplain to the British Embassy in Vienna, William Henry Hechler,⁽⁴⁷⁾ published *The Restoration of the Jews to Palestine According to the Prophets* in 1884. He contacted Zionist Theodor Herzl as soon as he learned of Herzl's book *Der Judenstaat* ("The Jewish State") which was published in 1896. Hechler knew the Jewish Zionist Leon Pinsker. Queen Victoria requested that Hechler transmit a letter from her to the Sultan of Turkey asking him to allow Russian Jews to take asylum in Palestine, but the British embassy would not transmit the message.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Like the prophet Isaiah, Hechler and Herzl envisioned Jerusalem as the new capital of a world government. Herzl's vision is revealed in his book *Altneustadt*.

Like many Zionists, Hechler relished the fact that anti-Semitism encouraged Jews to embrace Zionism out of fear for their lives. Isaiah Friedman wrote,

"On 26 March 1896, Hechler wrote to [Frederick the Grand Duke of Baden] about Herzl's project, noting with satisfaction that the antisemitic movement had made the Jews see that they were 'Jews first and [only] secondly Germans, Englishmen, etc.' It reawakened in them a longing to return 'as a nation to the Land of Promise. . . Palestine belongs to them by right.' Should

Germany and England give their support and take the Jewish State, declared neutral, under their protection, the Return of the Jews would be a great blessing and would put an end to antisemitism, which was detrimental to the welfare of European nations. He also suggested that the issue be laid before the kaiser, the duke's nephew." [\(49\)](#)

Hechler knew beforehand that the First World War would occur. He also knew beforehand that the Holocaust would occur. This proves that the Zionists planned for both the war and the Holocaust. Hechler took comfort in his knowledge of these events. Elias Newman wrote,

"To the German-Jewish philosopher Martin Buber, Hechler said in 1913: 'Your fatherland will soon be given back to you. For a serious crisis will occur, whose deep meaning is the liberation of your Messianic Jerusalem from the yoke of the -- nations. . . We are moving towards a world war. . .' Shortly before his death [in 1931], he said this to the family of the Zionist leader Nahum Sokolov: 'Part of European Jewry is going to be sacrificed for the resurrection of your biblical fatherland.'" [\(50\)](#)

In the context Hechler's foreknowledge of the Holocaust and its intended purpose, Claude Duvernoy wrote,

"Political, rational and 'scientific' anti-Semitism, born in Austria, spread all over Europe where the ground had been well prepared by centuries of bad Christian catechism. With Moscow opposing Zionism as a heretical movement and London already pursuing its policy of suffocation, one really could not see how this ferocious Nazi could fail in his plan for Jewish genocide. In closing Palestine to Jewish immigrants (which was done in 1939) London delivered up millions of European Jews to the ovens of the crematoriums soon to come--without wishing this, of course. [***] As there was need of a first world war, to force the liberation of Jerusalem from the pagan yoke of the Turk, undoubtedly a second world conflict was inevitable

to form a Jewish homeland through much suffering and blood, but he did not dare to think of it."-(51)

The Dearborn Independent published an article proving that the Zionists knew that the First World War was coming long before it came. The article was titled, "Did the Jews Foresee the World War?", and it appeared on 21 August 1920:

"Fortunately the clue to the answer is supplied to us by unquestionable Jewish sources. The *American Jewish News* of September 19, 1919, had an advertisement on its front page which read thus:

'WHEN PROPHETS SPEAK

By Litman Rosenthal

Many years ago Nordau prophesied the Balfour Declaration. Litman Rosenthal, his intimate friend, relates this incident in a fascinating memoir.'

The article, on page 464, begins: 'It was on Saturday, the day after the closing of the Sixth Congress, when I received a telephone message from Dr. Herzl asking me to call on him.'

This fixes the time. The Sixth Zionist Congress was held at Basle in August, 1903.

The memoir continues: 'On entering the lobby of the hotel I met Herzl's mother who welcomed me with her usual gracious friendliness and asked me whether the feelings of the Russian Zionists were now calmer.

"Why just the Russian Zionists, Frau Herzl?' I asked. 'Why do you only inquire about these?'

"Because my son,' she explained, 'is mostly interested in the Russian Zionists. He considers them the quintessence, the most vital part of the Jewish people."

At this Sixth Congress the British Government ('Herzl and his agents had kept in contact with the English Government'--*Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. 12, page 678) had offered the Jews a colony in Uganda, East Africa. Herzl was in favor of taking it, not as a substitute for Palestine, but as a step toward it. It was this which formed the chief topic of conversation between Herzl and

Litman Rosenthal in that Basle hotel. Herzl said to Rosenthal, as reported in this article: 'There is a difference between the final aim and the ways we have to go to achieve this aim.'

Suddenly Max Nordau, who seems at the conference held last month in London to have become Herzl's successor, entered the room, and the Rosenthal interview was ended.

Let the reader now follow attentively the important part of this Rosenthal story:--(the italics are ours)

'About a month later I went on a business trip to France. On my way to Lyons I stopped in Paris, and there I visited, as usual, our Zionist friends. One of them told me that this very same evening Dr. Nordau was scheduled to speak about the Sixth Congress, and I, naturally, interrupted my journey to be present at this meeting and to hear Dr. Nordau's report. When we reached the hall in the evening we found it filled to overflowing and all were waiting impatiently for *the great master*, Nordau, who, on entering, received a tremendous ovation. But Nordau, without paying heed to the applause showered upon him, began his speech immediately, and said:

"You all came here with a question burning in your hearts and trembling on your lips, and the question is, indeed, a great one, and of vital importance. I am willing to answer it. What you want to ask is: How could I--I who was one of those who formulated the Basle program--how could I dare to speak in favor of the English proposition concerning Uganda, how could Herzl as well as I betray our ideal of Palestine, because you surely think that we have betrayed it and forgotten it. Yet listen to what I have to say to you. I spoke in favor of Uganda after long and careful consideration; deliberately I advised the Congress to consider and to accept the proposal of the English Government, a proposal made to the Jewish nation through the Zionist Congress, and my reasons--but instead of my reasons let me tell you a political story as a kind of allegory.

"I want to speak of a time which is now almost forgotten, a time when the European powers had decided to send a fleet against the fortress of Sebastopol. At this time Italy, the United Kingdom of Italy, did not exist. Italy was in reality only a little principality of Sardinia, and the great, free and united Italy was but a dream, a fervent wish, a far ideal of all Italian patriots. The leaders of Sardinia, who were fighting for and planning this free and united Italy, were the three great popular heroes: Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Cavour.

"The European powers invited Sardinia to join in the demonstration at Sebastopol and to send also a fleet to help in the siege of this fortress, and this proposal gave rise to a dissension among the leaders of Sardinia. Garibaldi and Mazzini did not want to send a fleet to the help of England and France and they said: 'Our program, the work to which we are pledged, is a free and united Italy. What have we to do with Sebastopol? Sebastopol is nothing to us, and we should concentrate all our energies on our original program so that we may realize our ideal as soon as possible.'

"But Cavour, who even at this time was the most prominent, the most able, and the most far-sighted statesman of Sardinia, insisted that his country should send a fleet and beleaguer with the other powers Sebastopol, and, at last, he carried his point. *Perhaps it will interest you to know that the right hand of Cavour, his friend and adviser, was his secretary, Hartum, a Jew,* and in those circles, which were in opposition to the government, one spoke fulminantly of Jewish treason. And once at an assembly of Italian patriots one called wildly for Cavour's secretary, Hartum, and demanded of him to defend his dangerous and treasonable political actions. And this is what he said: 'Our dream, our fight, our ideal, an ideal for which we have paid already in blood and tears, in sorrow and despair, with the life of our sons and the anguish of our mothers, our one wish and one aim is a free and united Italy. *All means are sacred if they lead to this great and glorious goal.* Cavour knows full well that after the fight before Sebastopol *sooner or later a peace conference will have to be held,* and at this peace conference *those powers will participate who have joined in the fight.* True, Sardinia has no immediate concern, no direct interest in Sebastopol, but if we will help now with our fleet, *we will sit at the future peace conference, enjoying equal rights with the other powers,* and at this peace conference Cavour, as the representative of Sardinia, will proclaim the free and independent, united Italy. Thus our dream for which we have suffered and died, will become, at last, a wonderful and happy reality. And if you now ask me again, what has Sardinia to do at Sebastopol, then let me tell you the following words, *like the steps of a ladder:* Cavour, Sardinia, the siege of Sebastopol, the future European peace conference, the proclamation of a free and united Italy."

"The whole assembly was under the spell of Nordau's beautiful, truly poetic and exalted diction, and his exquisite, musical French delighted the hearers with an almost sensual pleasure. For a few seconds the speaker paused, and

the public, absolutely intoxicated by his splendid oratory, applauded frantically. But soon Nordau asked for silence and continued:

"Now this great progressive world power, England, has after the pogroms of Kishineff, in token of her sympathy with our poor people, offered through the Zionist Congress the autonomous colony of Uganda to the Jewish nation. Of course, Uganda is in Africa, and Africa is not Zion and never will be Zion, to quote Herzl's own words. But Herzl knows full well that *nothing is so valuable to the cause of Zionism as amicable political relations* with such a power as England is, and so much more valuable as England's main interest is concentrated in the Orient. Nowhere else is precedent as powerful as in England, and so it is most important to accept a colony out of the hands of England and create thus a precedent in our favor. Sooner or later the Oriental question will have to be solved, and the Oriental question means, naturally, also the question of Palestine. England, who had addressed a formal, political note to the Zionist Congress--the Zionist Congress which is pledged to the Basle program, England will have the deciding voice in the final solution of the Oriental question, and Herzl has considered it his duty to maintain valuable relations with this great and progressive power. *Herzl knows that we stand before a tremendous upheaval of the whole world. Soon, perhaps, some kind of a world-congress will have to be called*, and England, the great, free and powerful England, will then continue the work it has begun with its generous offer to the Sixth Congress. And if you ask me now what has Israel to do in Uganda, then let me tell you as the answer the words of the statesmen of Sardinia, only applied to our case and given in our version; let me tell you the following words as if I were showing you *the rungs of a ladder leading upward and upward: Herzl, The Zionist Congress, the English Uganda proposition, the future world war, the peace conference* where with the help of England a free and Jewish Palestine will be created.'

'Like a mighty thunder these last words came to us, and we all were trembling and awestruck as if we had seen a vision of old. And in my ears were sounding the words of our great brother Achad Haam, who said of Nordau's address at the First Congress:

"I felt that one of the great old prophets was speaking to us, that his voice came down from the free hills of Judea, and our hearts were burning in us when we heard his words, filled with wonder, wisdom and vision."

The amazing thing is that this article by Litman Rosenthal should ever have been permitted to see print. But it did not see print until the Balfour

Declaration about Palestine, and it never would have seen print had not the Jews believed that one part of their program had been accomplished.

The Jew never betrays himself until he believes that what he seeks has been won, then he lets himself go. It was only to Jews that the 1903 'program of the Ladder'--*the future world war--the peace conference--the Jewish program*--was communicated. When the ascent of that ladder seemed to be complete, then came the public talk."

The Zionist Jews were able to lure England into advancing their cause in Palestine in the name of protecting British interests in the Suez as a route to India, just as Napoleon was able to lure the French into their sacrifices for the Jews in the name of taking the Suez for France. But after the First World War and the Balfour Declaration, it became apparent to the Zionists that they would have to break the back of British colonialism with a Second World War, in order to destroy the British interests in Palestine which they had created. Just as they had used German war to create a British Zionist cause in the First World War, they used German war to weaken British colonialism and attempt to sever European connections to Palestine in the Second World War.

As early as July of 1919, in his libel trial against *The Chicago Tribune*, Henry Ford agreed with the allegation that bankers and newspapers, "got [America] into the war for purposes of gain."⁽⁵²⁾ Ford attributed his views to discussions he had had with two prominent Jews, Herman Bernstein and Rosika Schwimmer, on the Peace Ship expedition Henry Ford undertook to Europe in December of 1915 and January of 1916 in an attempt to end the war. *The New York Times* reported, on 5 December 1921, on page 33:

**"FORD EXPLAINS ATTACKS
Caused by Statements Made to Him
by Jews on Peace Trip.**

Special to The New York Times.

FLORENCE, Ala., Dec. 4.--Henry Ford today told reporters the fundamental reason why for the last two years he has attacked the Jew in his weekly magazine, *The Dearborn Independent*. He said that the course of 'instruction

on the Jew which he intends to give the United States will continue for five years.'

'It was the Jews themselves that convinced me of the direct relation between the international Jew and war, in fact, they went out of their way to convince me,' he said.

'You remember the effort we made to attract the attention of the world to the purpose of ending the war through the medium of the so-called peace ship in 1915. On that ship were two very prominent Jews. We had not been to sea 200 miles before these two Jews began telling me about the power of the Jewish race, how they controlled the world through their control of gold and that the Jew, and no one but the Jew, could stop the war.

'I was reluctant to believe this and said so--so they went into detail to tell me the means by which the Jew controlled the war, how they had the money, how they had cornered all the basic materials needed to fight the war and all that, and they talked so long and so well that they convinced me. They said, and they believed, that the Jews had started the war; that they would continue it as long as they wished and that until the Jew stopped the war it could not be stopped. We were in mid-ocean and I was so disgusted that I would have liked to have turned the ship back.

'When I got back to the United States I still had in mind what the Jews had told me. In Europe, I had looked about quite a bit and I could see that a lot of the things the Jews had told me were so. Once at home, I set about investigating a bit, and the more I investigated the more I found to substantiate what the Jews had told me. I determined that the situation should be made clear to the people of the United States through publicity. But do you think I could get a newspaper to print it? Not on your life. It seemed there was no newspaper in the United States that dared print the truth.

'Then a funny thing happened just at this juncture. An old chap in Dearborn came to my office and wanted to sell the local paper, The Dearborn Independent, a weekly newspaper. The thought came to me like a flash. Surely some place in the United States there should be a publisher strong and courageous enough to tell the people the truth about war. If no one else will, I'll turn publisher myself. And I did.'

'How long will your paper continue to deal with the Jewish question?' he was asked.

'We've got a five years' course in sight, and we are going to tell the people, among other things, some American history that they don't teach in the schools. We will show indisputably that one of the great factors behind the Civil War, that brought it on and made peaceable settlement of the issues impossible, was the Jew. And that isn't the whole story either. There will be more than that.'

Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison spent Sunday morning looking over the site of dam No. 3 at Muscle Shoals, which is still to be started, and which, when built, will create a great reservoir for control of the back waters above the power plant. The afternoon was spent at a Southern barbecue at the home of E. A. O'Neal, head of the Alabama Farm Bureau."

Karl Marx's Communist colleague Friedrich Engels also knew that the First World War was coming and would create the conditions needed for the Marxist revolution, as it in fact did. In 1887, Frederick Engels knew that the First World War would destroy the empires of Europe and leave them ripe for revolution,

"No other war is now possible for Prussia-Germany than a world war, and indeed a world war of hitherto unimagined sweep and violence. Eight to ten million soldiers will mutually kill each other off, and in the process devour Europe barer than any swarm of locusts ever did. The desolation of the Thirty Years' War compressed into three or four years and spread over the entire continent: famine, plague, general savagery, taking possession both of the armies and of the masses of the people, as a result of universal want; hopeless demoralization of our complex institutions of trade, industry and credit, ending in universal bankruptcy; collapse of the old states and their traditional statecraft, so that crowns will roll over the pavements by the dozens and no one be found to pick them up; absolute impossibility of foreseeing where this will end, or who will emerge victor from the general struggle. Only *one* result is absolutely sure: general exhaustion and the creation of the conditions for the final victory of the working class."-(53)

There were several Jews behind the Judaizing heresies of the Reformation, which produced an estimated ten million dead in the Thirty Years War, as well as the massive destruction of castles and churches. Friedrich Engels revealed the fact that the Communists were planning to repeat that carnage. Eduard Bernstein recounted that,

"Friedrich Engels had predicted something like this during the eighties when he warned me not to think lightly of a war with Russia. A war between Germany and Russia, he wrote, would automatically draw in France on the side of Russia." [\(54\)](#)

Prominent Marxist, and leader of the German Social Democrats, August Bebel predicted the First World War and its outcome in a speech he delivered to the *Reichstag* on 9 November 1911. Unlike Bebel, most German Jews and Socialists were enthusiastic supporters of the war and wanted Germany to fight, so that the Tsar would be toppled and Communism could take hold of Europe, beginning with Russia. Leonard Markham wrote,

"The German appetite for war had long been festering. On 9 November 1911, August Bebel, a German Marxist politician--one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party--addressed the Reichstag. 'There will be a catastrophe,' he warned. 'Sixteen to eighteen million men, the flower of different nations, will march against each other equipped with lethal weapons. I am convinced that this great march will be followed by a great collapse,' (laughter and derision). 'All right, you have laughed about it, but it will come. What will be the result? After this war, we will have mass bankruptcy, mass misery, mass unemployment and great famine.' But nobody listened to Herr Bebel, even the Association of German Jews proclaiming that every German Jew was 'ready to sacrifice all the property and blood demanded by duty'." [\(55\)](#)

Simon Taylor also quoted from Bebel's *Reichstag* speech,

"And so on all sides, armament and rearmament; and they will arm to the point when, one day one side or the other will say; 'Better an end to this fear than fear without end'. . . Then will come the catastrophe!"-(56)

Taylor quoted from the Communist Karl Liebknecht's speech to the *Reichstag* of April, 1913, which President Eisenhower would later copy in a failed attempt to weaken the West's resolve to combat Communism by maintaining a strong military,

"Whether in France or in Germany it is the same clique who mint gold from the discord among people. . . You shout, 'The fatherland is in danger!' yet it is not in danger from an external enemy, but from the most dangerous of internal enemies--namely the international armaments industry"-(57)

Christian Zionists were also predicting the end of Gentile Times and return of the Jews to Palestine. Charles Taze Russell determined in 1876 that the reign of the Gentile governments would end in 1914--which is the year that World War I began. He also predicted that the Jews would then take over the world. Russell based his predictions on the Old Testament. His followers spread his message widely, perhaps as a cabalistic attempt at sympathetic magic. In an article, "Gentile Times: When Do They End?", *The Bible Examiner*, Volume 21, Number 1, Whole Number 313, (October, 1876), pp. 27-28; Charles Taze Russell wrote,

"'Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled.'--Luke 21:24.

Doubtless our Lord intended to communicate to His disciples some knowledge, and possibly it was addressed more to the disciples in our day, than to the early church.

Let us then search what times the prophecy, which was in Christ, did signify. Of course, if it be one of the secret things of God, we cannot find out; but if a secret, why should Jesus mention it? If, on the contrary, it is revealed it *belongs* to us. Shall we guess and suppose? No: let us go to God's treasure-house; let us search the Scriptures for the key.

Jesus does not *foretell* its treading under foot of the Gentiles, as Rome had her foot upon them at that time. He does tell us, however, how long it will continue so, even the disciples thought 'that it was he which should have DELIVERED Israel.'

We believe that God has given the key. We believe He doeth nothing but he revealeth it unto His servants. Do we not find part of the key in Lev. 26:28, 33 'I, even I will chastise you seven times for your sins: . . . and I will bring your land into desolation . . . and will scatter you among the heathen.' Israel did not hearken unto the Lord, but disobeyed him, and this prophecy is now being fulfilled, and has been since the days of Zedekiah, when God said, 'Remove the diadem, take off the crown, . . . I will overturn, overturn, overturn it, . . . until He comes whose right it is, and I will give it unto Him.' Comparing these Scriptures, we learn, that God has scattered Israel for a period of seven times, or until 'he comes whose right' the Government is, and puts an end to Gentile rule or government. This gives us a clue at least, as to how long until the Jews are delivered. Further, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, the head of gold, is recognized by God as the representative of the beast, or Gentile Governments. 'A king of kings and wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, hath God given into his hand.' Dan. 2:38. God had taken the crown off Zedekiah and declared the Image, of which Nebuchadnezzar is the head, ruler of the world until the kingdom of God takes its place (smiting it on its feet); and, as this is the same time at which Israel is to be delivered, (for 'Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled'), we here get our second clue, viz.: these two events, noted of the Scriptures of truth--'Times of Gentiles,' and 'Treading of Jerusalem,' are parallel periods, commencing at the same time and ending at the same time; and, as in the case of Israel, their degradation was to be for seven times, so with the dominion of the Image; it lasts seven times; for, when in his pride the 'Head of Gold' ignored 'The God of heaven,' the glory of that kingdom (which God gave him, as a representative of the Image,) departed, and it took on its beastly character, which lasts seven times. Dan 4:23--and, (prefigured by the

personal degradation for seven years, of Nebuchadnazzar, the representative) until the time comes when they shall acknowledge, and 'give honor to the Most High, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom.' Dan 4:34: for all the ends of the earth shall remember and turn unto the Lord when He is the Governor among the nations.

Our next question naturally, is, How long are seven times? Does God in his word, furnish us any clue from which to determine the length of that period? Yes, in Revelations we learn that three and one-half times, 42 months, and 1260 prophetic days, literal years, are the same (it has for years been so accepted by the church,) and it was so fulfilled: if three and one-half times are 1260 years, seven times would be twice as much, i.e., 2520 years. At the commencement of our Christian era, 606 years of this time had passed, (70 years captivity, and 536 from Cyrus to Christ) which deducted from 2520, would show that the seven times will end in A.D. 1914; when Jerusalem shall be delivered forever, and the Jew say of the Deliverer, 'Lo, this is our God, we have waited for Him and He will save us.' When Gentile Governments shall have been dashed to pieces; when God shall have poured out of his fury upon the nation, and they acknowledge, him King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

But, some one will say, 'If the Lord intended that we should know, He would have told us plainly and distinctly how long.' But, no, brethren, He never does so. The Bible is to be a *light* to God's children;--to the world, foolishness. Many of its writings are solely for *our* edification upon whom the ends of the world are come. As well say that God should have put the gold on top instead of in the bowels of the earth it would be too common; it would lose much of its value. So with truth; but, 'to you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom.

We will ask, but not now answer, another question: If the Gentile Times end in 1914, (and there are many other and clearer evidences pointing to the same time) and we are told that it shall be with fury poured out; at time of trouble such as never was before, nor ever shall be; a day of wrath, etc., how long before does the church escape? as Jesus says, 'watch, that ye may be accounted worthy to *escape* those things coming upon the world.'

Brethren, the taking by Christ of His Bride, is evidently, one of the first acts in the Judgment; for judgment must begin at the house of God.

W. Philadelphia."

The World, of New York, wrote on 30 August 1914,

"The terrific war outbreak in Europe has fulfilled an extraordinary prophecy. For a quarter of a century past, through preachers and through press, the 'International Bible Students,' best known as 'Millenial Dawners,' have been proclaiming to the world that the Day of Wrath prophesied in the Bible would dawn in 1914. 'Look out for 1914!' has been the cry of the hundreds of traveling evangelists." [\(58\)](#)

We therefore have verifiable proof that both the Jewish and Christian Zionists and the Marxists planned the First World War, knew the exact year it would commence in order to conform to prophecy, and stated that it would serve their interests in creating a Jewish world government and a Jewish State in Palestine with Jerusalem as the capital. They also planned for the world war to topple Gentile governments and replace them with Jewish rule. The war was slated to be a world revolution, as Walther Rathenau would later describe it.

Zionist leader Theodor Herzl wrote in his book *The Jewish State*,

"Oppression and persecution cannot exterminate us. No nation on earth has survived such struggles and sufferings as we have gone through. Jew-baiting has merely stripped off our weaklings; the strong among us were invariably true to their race when persecution broke out against them. This attitude was most clearly apparent in the period immediately following the emancipation of the Jews. Later on, those who rose to a higher degree of intelligence and to a better worldly position lost their communal feeling to a very great extent. Wherever our political well-being has lasted for any length of time, we have assimilated with our surroundings. I think this is not discreditable. Hence, the statesman who would wish to see a Jewish strain in his nation would have to provide for the duration of our political well-being; and even Bismarck could not do that. [***] The Governments of all countries scourged by Anti-Semitism will serve their own interests in assisting us to

obtain the sovereignty we want. [***] Great exertions will not be necessary to spur on the movement. Anti-Semites provide the requisite impetus. They need only do what they did before, and then they will create a love of emigration where it did not previously exist, and strengthen it where it existed before. [***] I imagine that Governments will, either voluntarily or under pressure from the Anti-Semites, pay certain attention to this scheme; and they may perhaps actually receive it here and there with a sympathy which they will also show to the Society of Jews."-(59)

Herzl stated,

"When we sink, we become a revolutionary proletariat, the subordinate officers of the revolutionary party; when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse."

British Communist John Spargo admitted in 1929 that Socialists were always out to destroy society so as to leave it ripe for revolution. One might add that they blamed the ills that they deliberately caused, on those who were trying to prevent them--they covertly caused the People to suffer in the name of a new Utopia to come, while blaming the government for the troubles they themselves deliberately created,

"[T]he sooner the process of degradation is effected the better, for the sooner will the agony be over and the glorious consummation of Socialism be realized. [***] Haters of All Social Reforms. That logic controlled the policy of British Socialism in the days of my youth. That is why we busied ourselves distributing leaflets bearing the significant title, 'To Hell With Trade Unionism!' and appropriately printed in red. That also is why we inveighed against life insurance in our propaganda with all the bitterness of which we were capable. Life insurance was a protective device against poverty, an ameliorative measure designed to avert the poverty and degradation without which our Utopia could not be reached. In the same spirit and under the compulsion of the same Marxian dogma we opposed

every form of thrift, all philanthropy and social reforms calculated to lessen social misery and improve the conditions of life and labor. We regarded all these things with the hate and horror which religious fanatics might feel towards deliberate human thwarting of the clearly manifested design of God."-(60)

Saul Alinsky's *Rules for Radicals* of 1971 came after the Nazi period. This confirms the fact that the ongoing goal of Socialists is to tear down society in order to clear the way for Communist tyranny by inspiring revolution.

Leading Jews used these Marxist tactics in Germany during the First World War, and in Russia over the course of decades, to ruin their governments and turn their peoples against the governments which were in truth trying to protect the people from these oppressions and ruination. Kurt Eisner was one of those leading Jews who inspired strikes and sought to undermine the German war effort, so that he could overthrow the weakened German government. Eisner did this despite the fact that the Jews had at first been the champions of the war, including many leading Jews of the SPD and the Jewish press. Eisner also blamed Germany for the war.

But Eisner was far from alone in his attempts to cripple Germany. We can add to the list Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Eisner divided Germany against itself taking Bavaria from the nation and pitting it against Prussia. Jacob Henry Schiff was another one of the leading Jews who inspired strikes against Russian industry, while preventing Russian access to the money markets and funding the Japanese war effort against Russia. Schiff provided Marxist propaganda to the Russian prisoners of war held by the Japanese and funded the revolutionaries against Russia together with the Warburgs and his firm Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Schiff blocked Russia's access to loans during WW I and promoted strikes and revolutions during the war.

The Socialists, Communists and Unionists in Germany all cheered on the First World War at the beginning. They then all stabbed the German soldiers in the back at the decisive moments Germany was about to take the lead in the war, and thereby forced Germany to enter into an Armistice with the Allies despite the fact that Germany had not been defeated on the battlefield. The Communists behind these maneuvers never wanted the German Empire to expand to the West. Rather, they wanted Germany to consume itself and then lose the war, so that it would be ripe for the Communist revolutions that

immediately came. They also wanted Germany to weaken Tsar Nicolas II, so that they could overthrow him, as well as his cousin Kaiser Wilhelm II.

On 2 April 1917, while petitioning the American Congress for war against Germany, President Woodrow Wilson, who was an agent of Zionist Jewish bankers, stated that he would be good to the Germans and attack them without provocation so that the First World War would accomplish world peace by means of world war--which happened to be an ancient Jewish plan, war in the name of peace, genocide for the benefit of Jewry, tyranny and slavery in the name of Democracy. Wilson hypocritically stated,

"We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."-(61)

Just as many Marxists and Zionists had predicted the First World War, many people predicted the Second World War. Lord Beaverbrook wrote an article entitled "A Military Alliance With England", which appeared in the *American Mercury* in August of 1939, more than a year before the attack on Pearl Harbor of 7 December 1941. Congressman Thorkelson entered the article into the Congressional Record on 11 October 1939. This article revealed that some hoped for another world war which would further empower the League of Nations, which had demonstrated its impotence when Mussolini's armies invaded Ethiopia,

"An attack by the Japanese on the Pacific coast of the United States would certainly have to deal with a serious obstacle in Hawaii, although an assault

on Pearl Harbor would not compare in danger with an assault on Singapore. [***] We have not got so far as that on this occasion. But we have had an English archbishop telling us that it may be necessary to have another great and horrible war to establish the efficacy of the League of Nations. 'This generation or the next will probably have to be sacrificed,' said the distinguished ecclesiastic. But there is good reason to suppose that this is a passing mood of the people, not a fixed attitude. It has sprung up swiftly during days of excitement, and generous, although misguided, emotion. The cause of 'Little Abyssinia' appealed very much as the cause of the Cuban rebels did to the people of the United States 40 years ago. And these storms of passion rarely, if ever, have an influence in shaping permanent policy. The mood changes too swiftly. Certainly the change in viewpoint is very marked compared with the situation we had in 1922. At that time I was able to take part in a movement which brought down the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and destroyed his government. And what was the charge against him? What was the crime he had committed in the eyes of the public? Simply that he had threatened to use military sanctions against the Turks for an offense against a peace treaty, and therefore against the League, every bit as glaring as the Italian invasion of Ethiopia." ⁽⁶²⁾

As early as May of 1919, a cartoon by Will Dyson entitled "PEACE AND FUTURE CANNON FODDER" published in the English *Daily Herald* demonstrated that the Paris Peace Conference deliberately aimed at a second world war. Still earlier, a Zionist writing under pseudonym "Mentor" forecast the Second World War shortly after the First had ended in *The Jewish Chronicle*, on 28 March 1919, on pages 9 and 10:

"PEACE, WAR--
AND BOLSHEVISM.

By MENTOR.

SOON after the armistice was signed, a contribution appeared in this column to which the caption, 'The Oath of the Peoples,' was rendered. It depicted something of the horrors of modern warfare. Yet ghastly, terrible, as were the facts which it presented, it was manifest that only a tiny corner of the veil

was lifted by it which hid from the average man the Jazz Dance of Hell that careered across so much of the world for upwards of four years. It was necessary, in a subsequent article, to declare that although the war was suspended, it was not yet ended, and that, therefore, the prevailing condition of this and the other belligerent lands was still one of War--War suspended but not ended. It was a necessary reservation that was then made, because it was a reminder that circumstances still obtained which could be met by human beings by no other method than warfare; because, to human beings, there has until now been practically revealed no other. The reminder to which I have referred, if it was necessary--and it was--at the time was made, is even more important at this moment. For four-and-a-half months, representatives of the chief belligerent Powers and delegates of several neutral nations have been foregathering in conference at Paris. The war was constantly heralded as a war to end War. And now, as has been well said, the Peace Conference threatens to produce a peace that will end Peace.

THIS explains to some extent why the war went on as long as it did. Hateful as War must have been to those responsible for it in all the countries engaged in the struggle, they doubtless feared even more than War, once they engaged in it, the laying-down of arms because of the menace which Peace would bring to the future peace of the world. In the four-and-a-half months that have elapsed since the Peace Conference foregathered, the aspirations and ideals, the finely-spun purposes and the nobly-conceived objects which were to be compassed by the Conference, seem gradually to have crumbled like the Dead Sea fruit of the cities of Sin. The great French historian, Lavissee, in an address the other day, described to his pupils at the *Ecole Normale* what has happened. He declared:--

You are following the discussions of the Conference of all the world. The most different voices speak there. Ancient quarrels revive, and visions, egotisms, hatreds, legacies from the past obstruct the future. Yet we hope that the Conference will be able, despite all these difficulties, to secure some articles of the creed of a humanity which is still without doubt at a great distance.

'Some articles!' 'the creed of a humanity, still at a great distance!' The war which was to end War, is being followed--it is feared--by a peace that will end Peace.

EVERY one of us, even those in whom normally and naturally to them the vein of pessimism runs, hopes that from the *impasse* into which the

Conference has been drawn by circumstances which they could not control, conditions which they did not foresee, and events which they could not overcome, may emerge somehow with a better message to mankind than M. Lavissee prognosticates. For the condition of affairs throughout the world to-day is unmatched by any of which, though we search through all history, we can find any parallel. There have been long and exhausting wars ere this, and the belligerents at the end of them have lain prone, under the burden which War entails. This is not the first time that at the end of a long and wearying struggle, in which hundreds and thousands of the world's youth have been sacrificed to the demons which implant blood-lust in the hearts of men--this is not the first time when great nations have been crippled by war and at the end found the result of it all so much less than the objects which they sought in beginning the enterprise. But in previous conflicts, there has been just this difference: it was the Dynasts, the Kings, the Emperors, the Tsars, who carried on the war. It was their armies which were employed as instruments of their sovereign will. To-day, all that is altered. When countries go to war now, it is the peoples of those countries that are involved. And there is all the difference in the world between a conflict of Dynasts and a conflict of peoples. War is not ended now at the will of Dynasts and diplomatists. Therein in truth lies the danger of the spirit which has been manifesting itself among the delegates at Paris, and of which M. Lavissee has spoken. Because that spirit is dictated by great popular feelings and passions which Conferences may interpret, but cannot control. There was much force, in the quotation from the great statesman Burke, which was printed in this week's *Jewish World* upon the same point. 'Nothing is more common,' said Burke, 'than for men to wish and call loudly too, for reformation, who, when it arrives, do by no means like the severity of its aspect. Reformation is one of those pieces which must be put at some distance in order to please. Its greatest favourers love it better in the abstract than in the substance.' This was said of individuals. It is proving true also of peoples, and the proceedings at the Conference in Paris are an exemplification of Burke's words,

WHATEVER the faults may be, whether they be in fundamental construction, in spirit, in temper, or merely in method and procedure, which have brought the Paris Conference to its present dilemma, it is perfectly clear that the wild rejoicings of Armistice Day were premature and misplaced, if those engaged in them imagined that the Armistice had brought

Peace to the world and that the war had ended War. For we are even now face to face with a war the extent and seriousness of which no man can foresee, and the ultimate effect of which no man can foretell. Bolshevism is the aftermath of the war that has not yet ended though it is suspended; as that in its turn was the catastrophic harvest which the world reaped for generations of political, social, and economic iniquity. The ideas and the ideals of the Western world collided with those of which Tsarist Russia and the Prussia which Bismarck made, were the most conspicuous and the most awful examples. The world of liberalism revolted against the world of retrogression, the world of freedom against the world of oppression, the world of liberty against the world of militarism. That was the conflict for which the two main elements in the war took up arms, and for the prevalence, one way or another, of which, they determined to measure their respective strength; and the fact that Tsarist Russia was opposed to militarist Prussia was only a political accident which does not in the least modify the real meaning of the world-struggle. The instant that Russia joined the *Entente*, Tsarism was to all intents and purposes dead. If the *Entente* did not mean that Tsarism should die, as surely as it meant that Prussian militarism should, then the Russian alliance was an absurdity. But when Russian Tsarism died, the *Entente* looked upon the fact as a defeat rather than a victory. Shortsightedly, it counted bayonets instead of hearts and machine guns instead of souls. It counted armies instead of principles, and measured battalions instead of the spirit that animates men. With this attitude of the *Entente* towards the Russian Revolution, another struggle for re-birth became inevitable. Bolshevism means the revolution of the people against itself--the revolution of the people against a system for which the people itself became responsible, when War ceased to be the concern merely of Dynasts and Kings and their armies, and became that of the whole of the belligerent peoples who engaged in it. That fact, it is to be feared, was not duly taken into account when the *personnel* of the Conference, which was to end War and initiate the reign of Peace, was chosen; and to that fact, it is probable, must be attributed much of the position in which the Conference now finds itself.

THERE is no need to descant upon the dangers of Bolshevism from many points of view or upon the ruinous upset which its prevalence must mean to society. There is no need to point to Bolshevism as a creed that is detestable, because it is the negation of democracy, meaning as it does the ruling by a

single class instead of the government of the people by the people, for the people. But we do not get any nearer to understanding the phenomenon of Bolshevism by merely abusing it, not by calling down imprecations upon the outrageous conduct of those who are leading this strange, wild movement of the masses. It is, to be sure, a *bouleversement* of the ideas that have ruled hitherto, when Bolshevism declares that the man or woman who earns his or her bread by the sweat of his or her brow, is to have first consideration--that he who labours must have preferential treatment by the State. But is no more ridiculous than the system which gives first consideration to those who are idle because they are rich, to those who, however themselves incapable of work, live upon the sweat of the brows of others. It is, as I say, easy to denounce the cruelties, the wicked demoniacal cruelties, if half or quarter of what has been reported of Bolsheviks in Russia be true. But if what has been reported be the fact, is it all really any worse than--is it, to be frank, as bad as--the outrages in Russia for which Tsarism was responsible, the infamous wickedness of the Ochrana, or such abominations as the wholesale evacuation of a quarter of a million of our people under the guise of military necessity, to which, early in the war, it was my painful duty to call attention? The Conference at Paris seems disposed to try to stamp out Bolshevism by military force. But Bolshevism is precisely a protest against military force and all social and economic forces upon which militarism relies. It would seem therefore that the application of further military force is more likely to increase the hold of Bolshevism upon the minds of people rather than to eliminate it.

AND here I must break off--as they say in the House of Commons, I must adjourn and ask leave to sit again. For Bolshevism has now, and will have increasingly in the future, a particular interest for us Jews, which it were ridiculous and short-sighted for us to ignore. Because Bolshevism is rightly unpopular and because all men and women of right thinking loathe and abominate the outrage and the murder, the injustice and the terrorism associated with Bolshevism, it were absurd to suppose that we have said the last word about it as Jews by making some such declaration, as I observe Major Lionel de Rothschild ventured the other day, when he said he very much doubted whether any good Jews, any believing Jews, were Bolsheviks. This, of course, is, in fact, mere moonshine. The gallant Major was evidently unaware that, to give only one instance, one of the men who stands and has stood as a great Jewish religious force, in America, a

'believing' Jew if ever there was one, an earnest high-minded man, although it may be somewhat *bizarre*, had declared publicly his sympathy with Bolshevism. It must be taken for granted that a man like Dr. J. L. Magnes [Magnes was a lecherous agent of Jacob Schiff--the Jewish banker, and Rothschild agent, behind the Russian Revolution.] before so proclaiming himself, was satisfied that Bolshevism and Judaism are not as entirely incompatible as Major de Rothschild evidently thinks. In any case we Jews cannot airily dissociate all Jews from Bolshevism by declaring that to be a Bolshevik is necessarily to be a bad Jew. The ranging himself of Dr. J. L. Magnes as a Bolshevik--to say nothing of the many excellent Jews who are Bolsheviks in Eastern Europe to-day--proves the futility of the Major's observation. No folly could be greater than for us Jews to show the white feather of cowardice in pretending what is untrue, and to declare that the political creed of Bolshevism and the religious creed of Judaism are incompatible merely because the association of Jews with an unpopular movement may be awkward for us. The truth in the long run is our surest buckler. It will never in the end fail us. It were well, then, to examine what the exact meaning of the portent we call Bolshevism is, and why Jews have become associated with it. That I propose to attempt, as the novels say, in the next chapter."

"Mentor" hinted that wars were to become racial and class wars as opposed to aristocratic or political wars. The Zionist Jew Moses Hess had long before called for a racial war of extermination between Jews and Germans.

Just as the Zionists had predicted the First World War, they were calling for the next if only by "predicting" it as a necessary historical development. It would not be long before the leading Zionists David Lloyd George⁽⁶³⁾ and Israel Zangwill⁽⁶⁴⁾ would join the chorus. Zionist John Maynard Keynes wrote of the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles and the consequences it inevitably would have. Keynes stated that the French under Clemenceau believed in permanent war--just like Erich Ludendorff--in Keynes' book *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*. Keynes also intimated that the Germans would eventually take action against their oppressors at the instigation of a rabble-rouser--like Adolf Hitler.⁽⁶⁵⁾

John Maynard Keynes befriended the Jewish banker Carl Melchior who worked for the M. M. Warburg bank in Hamburg. He also served as a

representative for Germany at the Paris Peace Conference. Melchior was one of the Jews who later demanded that Germany pay reparations and eventually became a board member of the Bank for International Settlements. Keynes did much to expose the betrayal by Wilson, Lloyd-George and Clemenceau of Wilson's 14 Points, which led the Germans to accept a crippling Armistice and end the war they had not lost--only to be further betrayed by the Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations and Bolshevik conquests of Russia, Hungary and parts of Germany brought the big Jews a long way towards achieving their messianic ambition to create a world government and undermine the national sovereignty and rights of self-determination of all the peoples of the Earth, save the Jewish. The Balfour Declaration made their theft of Palestine an obtainable goal, which would fulfil their messianic need to ingather the Jews, reconstruct the Temple of Solomon and anoint their King Messiah in Jerusalem. The Jews insisted that Gentiles surrender their sovereignty to the Internationalist Jews, while the Jews pursued their own racial and religious nationalism.

Zionist Albert Einstein told Kurt Blumenfeld,

"I am against nationalism but for the Jewish cause." [\(66\)](#)

Though Einstein would deny Germans their right to self-determination and to maintain their homeland, Einstein proclaimed to the Eastern European Jews who were invading Germany; in the Jewish newspaper the *Berliner Tageblatt*, morning edition, on 30 December 1919,

"in the newly developing Jewish Palestine they might find a true homeland as free sons of the Jewish people." [\(67\)](#)

Einstein hoped that the Chinese would genocide and replace Europeans, whom he hated. Albert Einstein wrote to Paul Ehrenfest, on 22 March 1919,

"[The Allied Powers] whose victory during the war I had felt would be by far the lesser evil are now proving to be *only slightly* the lesser evil. [***] I get most joy from the emergence of the Jewish state in Palestine. It does seem to me that our kinfolk really are more sympathetic (at least less brutal) than these horrid Europeans. Perhaps things can only improve if only the Chinese are left, who refer to all Europeans with the collective noun 'bandits.'" [\(68\)](#)

4 The *Quid Pro Quo* Deal for the Balfour Declaration

It was primarily German Jews in America, with their control over the press and politicians, who supported Germany in the first half of the war. These Jews wanted Germany to destroy the Tsar of Russia. The Tsar was anti-Zionist, because Zionism signified the emergence of the anti-Christ in Palestine. The Tsar enforced the Pale of Settlement and allegedly committed pogroms in response to Jewish led revolutionary attempts and mass strikes. German Jews wanted to use Germany as a hammer to smash the Tsar.

Only when the *quid pro quo* deal was struck between the Zionists and Great Britain to bring America into the war in exchange for the Balfour Declaration, did the German Jews and their press turn on Germany and support Wilson's war on Germany. They had no more need for Germany and were in a position to overthrow the Tsar themselves.

American President Woodrow Wilson and the military dictator of Germany Erich Ludendorff sent Trotsky and Lenin into Russia to enslave the Russian People. Trotsky and Lenin then sent back trainloads of gold and treasure to the bankers who had funded the destruction of Russia. [\(69\)](#) The Jewish bankers' work then became the destruction of Germany. They then focused on incapacitating Germany in preparation for Communist and Socialist revolution in Germany to unseat the Kaiser, just as they had unseated the Tsar.

It was at this time that the Leftist Catholic Matthias Erzberger also turned on Germany, after first loudly beating the drums for war and calling for Germany to annex Belgium and other territories. This traitor, who was very close to the Freemasons and to the Vatican, turned on his fellow Germans right when the Zionists had decided that the Allies would win the war. He

later signed the Armistice and as Reich Minister of Finance and Vice-Chancellor he supported the Treaty of Versailles. He became known as one of the "November criminals" who surrendered Germany to the Allies. Erzberger signed the Armistice on 11 November 1918, which ended the war, though there had been no defeat of the German military. However, defeat was imminent at the time, as General Erich Ludendorff was well aware. It was then that he resigned.

Once the Zionists had cut a deal with England for the Balfour Declaration, Germany was roundly vilified in the American press and it became illegal to support Germany in America. The Jews then had the best of both worlds: American and British support for Zionism; and, complete control over Russia with the support of both the Germans and the Americans. They had sprung the trap on Germany and brought America against it, after Germany had done its work of weakening the Tsar and the Russian People to the point where Kerensky could overthrow the Russian government and pass the baton on to Lenin and Trotsky. But they kept the war going in collusion with Ludendorff, so as to maximize the destruction of Europe in hopes of Communist revolutions across the Continent to come, and so as to maximize their profits which were funded by German gold and the American taxpayer whom Wilson had helped them to enslave by instituting the Federal Reserve Act and the income tax. As "Mentor" had proclaimed, the Tsar sealed his fate when he went to war against Austria and Germany--as had his cousin Kaiser Wilhelm II when Germany declared war on Russia.

When the Zionists brought America into the war, it freed up some British troops and they moved men from fighting Germans on the Western front to battle the Ottoman Empire for Palestine and related territories. This was another betrayal of British and American interests in favor of Zionist interests, because the full force of the British would have more quickly defeated Germany.

The Bolsheviks helped to prolong the war when they ceased hostilities against Germany. This all came at the cost of the Americans whom the Zionists and Bolsheviks betrayed to this fate. But Bolsheviks had no intention of helping the Kaiser or Germany. They agreed to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk knowing that it would prolong the war, which in turn would weaken Germany, France and Great Britain in preparation for a world-wide Communist revolution.

Rothschild banker Jacob Henry Schiff also set the Americans up for the slaughters of the Second World War and the horrible costs and conflicts of the Cold War, the Korean War and the Vietnam War, by sponsoring both the Russian Revolutions and Imperial Japan, which attacked America in the Second World War and forced America to enter the war. This then gave Hitler the pretext he sought for declaring war on America. That made World War II a redux of World War I, ensured Germany's loss yet again, and expanded the Soviet Union. Just as the British had insisted upon regime change in WW I to end "Prussian militarism", the Americans demanded "unconditional surrender" from Hitler which would "de-Nazify" Germany and render parts of it a vassal State of the Soviet Union.

James Aratoon Malcolm was an influential Zionist in England of Persian-Armenian⁽⁷⁰⁾ descent. He helped the Jewish Zionists, through Supreme Court Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis, to bring America into the First World War on the side of the British, the Bolsheviks and the Zionists. Malcolm was treacherous to the Americans, and also to the Armenians, who had been betrayed and butchered by the "Young Turks". Malcolm published numerous letters and articles in *The London Times* over the course of his adult lifetime, which strongly advocated Zionism, but which rarely mentioned the plight of the Armenians at the hands of the crypto-Jewish and Freemasonic "Young Turks" and the crypto-Jewish and Freemasonic Bolsheviks. He was far more loyal to the interests of the Rothschilds, Sassoons, Zionists and Jews, than to the Armenian People.

The political Zionist leader Samuel Landman confirmed the fact that Zionist Jews had used President Woodrow Wilson to bring America into the war on the side of the Allies in exchange for the Balfour Declaration, which opened up Palestine to Jewish settlement. If Germany should win the First World War, the Zionists would obtain Palestine as a concession to the Jewish bankers for financing the war. Should England win the war, the Zionists still would obtain Palestine as a concession for bringing America into the war on the side of the British.⁽⁷¹⁾ Zionist Jews had no loyalty to Turkey, Russia, England, Germany or America. Their only loyalty was to the Jewish tribe. In fact, many Jews delighted in the vast destruction of the war, which many Jews hoped would leave Europe ripe for Bolshevik revolution.

In 1936, the Zionist Jew Samuel Landman explained how and why the Zionists had brought America into the war in exchange for the Balfour Declaration,

"During the critical days of 1916 and of the impending defection of Russia, Jewry, as a whole, was against the Czarist regime and had hopes that Germany, if victorious, would in certain circumstances give them Palestine. Several attempts to bring America into the War on the side of the Allies by influencing influential Jewish opinion were made and had failed. Mr. James A. Malcolm, who was already aware of German pre-war efforts to secure a foothold in Palestine through the Zionist Jews and of the abortive Anglo-French demarches at Washington and New York; and knew that Mr. Woodrow Wilson, for good and sufficient reasons, always attached the greatest possible importance to the advice of a very prominent Zionist (Mr. Justice Brandeis, of the US Supreme Court); and was in close touch with Mr. Greenberg, Editor of the *Jewish Chronicle* (London); and knew that several important Zionist Jewish leaders had already gravitated to London from the Continent on the *qui vive* awaiting events; and appreciated and realised the depth and strength of Jewish national aspirations; spontaneously took the initiative, to convince first of all Sir Mark Sykes, Under-Secretary to the War Cabinet, and afterwards Monsieur Georges Picot, of the French Embassy in London, and Monsieur Goût of the Quai d'Orsay (Eastern Section), that the best and perhaps the only way (which proved so to be) to induce the American President to come into the War was to secure the co-operation of Zionist Jews by promising them Palestine, and thus enlist and mobilise the hitherto unsuspectedly powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere in favour of the Allies on a *quid pro quo* contract basis. Thus, as will be seen, the Zionists, having carried out their part, and greatly helped to bring America in, the Balfour Declaration of 1917 was but the public confirmation of the necessarily secret 'gentleman's' agreement of 1916 made with the previous knowledge, acquiescence and/or approval of the Arabs and of the British, American, French and other Allied Governments, and not merely a voluntary altruistic and romantic gesture on the part of Great Britain as certain people either through pardonable ignorance assume or unpardonable ill-will would represent or misrepresent.

Sir Mark Sykes was Under-Secretary to the War Cabinet specially concerned with Near Eastern affairs, and, although at the time scarcely acquainted with the Zionist movement, and unaware of the existence of its leaders, he had the flair to respond to the arguments advanced by Mr. Malcolm as to the strength

and importance of this movement in Jewry, in spite of the fact that many wealthy and prominent international or semi-assimilated Jews in Europe and America were openly or tacitly opposed to it (Zionist movement), or timidly indifferent. MM. Picot and Goût were likewise receptive.

An interesting account of the negotiations carried on in London and Paris, and subsequent developments, has already appeared in the Jewish press and need not be repeated here in detail, except to recall that immediately after the 'gentleman's' agreement between Sir Mark Sykes, authorized by the War Cabinet, and the Zionist leaders, cable facilities through the War Office, the Foreign Office and British Embassies, Legations, etc., were given to the latter to communicate the glad tidings to their friends and organizations in America and elsewhere, and the change in official and public opinion as reflected in the American press in favour of joining the Allies in the War, was as gratifying as it was surprisingly rapid. [***] In Germany, the value of the bargain to the Allies, apparently, was duly and carefully noted. In his 'Through Thirty Years' Mr. Wickham Steed, in a chapter appreciative of the value of Zionist support in America and elsewhere to the Allied cause, says General Ludendorff is alleged to have said after the War, that: 'The Balfour Declaration was the cleverest thing done by the Allies in the way of propaganda, and that he wished Germany had thought of it first.' [Footnote: Volume 2, page 392.] As a matter of fact, this was said by Ludendorff to Sir Alfred Mond (afterwards Lord Melchett), soon after the War. The fact that it was Jewish help that brought U.S.A. into the War on the side of the Allies has rankled ever since in German--especially Nazi--minds, and has contributed in no small measure to the prominence which anti-Semitism occupies in the Nazi programme." [\(72\)](#)

The Zionist Jews asserted their influence in the uppermost positions of the United States Government through corrupt means and caused Americans terrible harm. The Zionists subverted the American government, undermined the sovereignty of the nation, stripped its independence from England, and destroyed the rights of self-determination and representative government of the American People. They brought war to, and against, America and killed American citizens for their own selfish reasons. They took America's ally Russia out of the war costing more American lives and treasure. They drove a wedge between America and Germany and created America's worst enemy

Soviet Russia out of America's ally Russia, and they built up America's enemy Imperial Japan. They redirected British troops to Palestine, which could have instead helped save American lives.

It was widely known that while serving as president at Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson, who was to become President of the United States of America, had an illicit affair with a married woman known as "Mrs. Peck" (Mary Allen Peck a. k. a. Mary Allen Hulbert). Mrs. Peck divorced her husband and remarried, which second marriage also failed. Mrs. Peck retained Louis Marshall's law partner Samuel Untermyer to bring suit against President Wilson for breach of promise. She alleged that Wilson had promised to marry her should his wife die, but he did not. Samuel Untermyer was a Zionist patron,⁽⁷³⁾ together with Brandeis a Rothschild partisan in the banking investigations,⁽⁷⁴⁾ corrupt war profiteer, coauthor of Henry Ford's apology to the Jews, and later one of the chief organizers of the international boycott against German goods in 1933.⁽⁷⁵⁾ Louis Marshall was one of the founders of the American Jewish Committee and was extremely influential. Mrs. Peck offered up Wilson's love letters as proof of her allegation. Wilson did not marry Mrs. Peck when his first wife died and instead married Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt. Mrs. Peck demanded \$75,000.00USD from the President for breach of promise. Wilson did not have the money. If made public, these letters could have destroyed Wilson's political career.

Samuel Untermyer and Louis Brandeis blackmailed President Wilson with Wilson's love letters from his affair with Mrs. Peck, forcing Wilson to nominate the outspoken and unpopular racist Zionist Louis Dembitz Brandeis for the United States Supreme Court. Brandeis was the most hated lawyer in the United States.

In return, Untermyer paid Mrs. Peck⁽⁷⁶⁾ \$65,000.00USD through the Zionist banker and multi-millionaire Bernard Baruch, who became Chairman of the War Industries Board under Wilson, and was a notorious war profiteer. Baruch proclaimed that he had more power during the war than any other person.⁽⁷⁷⁾ The Jewish leadership in America profited immensely from the First World War and cared not one whit about the American lives lost to generate their profits and forward the Zionist cause.

The New York Times reported on 25 August 1917 on the front page,

"AMERICAN BOARD

TO BUY FOR ALLIES
Baruch, Lovett, and Brookings
Named to Make All
Purchases Here.

BIG ECONOMIES EXPECTED

European Allies Have Been
Boosting Prices by Competitive
Dealings--More Loans.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.--Official announcement was made tonight that an agreement had been reached between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia, by which all purchases in this country for these allied Governments would be made by an American commission composed of Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett, and Robert S. Brookings.

The announcement followed conferences today between the Secretary of the Treasury, Lord Northcliffe, special representative of Great Britain; Ambassador Jusserand of France, and Ambassador Bakhmeteff of Russia. The agreement provides that hereafter all purchases of supplies of every description shall be made for account of this Government and the allied Governments concerned.

It is understood that Italy will assent to the agreement.

The official announcement, issued by Secretary McAdoo, was as follows:

'Formal agreements were signed today by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, on behalf of the United States, and by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia for the creation of a commission with headquarters at Washington, through which all purchases made by those Governments in the United States shall proceed. It is expected that similar agreements will be signed with representatives of other allied Governments within the next few days.

'The agreements name Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett and Robert S. Brookings as the commission. These gentlemen are also members of the recently created War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, and will thereby be able thoroughly to coordinate the purchases of the United States Government with the purchases of the allied powers.

'It is believed that these arrangements will result in a more effective use of the combined resources of the United States and foreign Governments in the prosecution of the war.'

As rapidly as practicable other countries engaged in the war against the Central Powers will be brought into the arrangement. The purchasing commission will have headquarters in Washington and will avail itself of all the organized facilities already in operation for the prosecution of the war. The War Industries Board has had charge of enormous buying projects in the short time it has been in existence. Its members are intimately acquainted with every phase of the many business conditions involved in the supply of munitions and war supplies. They have acted with the constant co-operation and direction of President Wilson.

The action taken in forming the purchasing commission to take charge of the buying for all the Allies has been rendered necessary because of the continual disadvantages in the markets for various supplies resulting from the competitive buying of the many representatives of the different belligerent countries in the United States.

One of the most distinct difficulties occurring in this line became known within the past ten days, when it was found that France was buying copper in very large amounts in this country at a price far in excess of the likely to be paid by the United States under existing agreements with the copper syndicate. Similar instances were also found in the matter of buying wheat and meat supplies. In some cases it was found that agents of the allied countries had combed the Western markets for grain months in advance of any efforts of American buyers and had large quantities of materials stored awaiting favorable conditions of shipment, while prices went upward in consequence of the steadily increasing scarcity of certain staples.

The commission will begin its work at once. All programs for the purchase of war supplies will be laid before it and will receive its consideration and be carried out under its direction.

In the conferences today it was developed that the monthly program of advances of money by this Government to the Allies would be subject to a material increase in totals. The Italian campaign will require a larger credit, and other allowances will be larger hereafter. The total of \$500,000,000 a month heretofore loaned will be increased to \$600,000,000. This money will be for the greater part expended in this country in the purchase of war

supplies for the Allies and under the direction of the new Purchasing Commission."

Louis Dembitz Brandeis became the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice appointed to the United States Supreme Court, though not the first nominated. Undermyer was extremely instrumental in Brandeis' nomination and subsequent appointment. Brandeis and Undermyer were men of ill repute and Brandeis' nomination was scandalous and was strongly opposed by many newspapers, the bar association, senators, former President Taft, etc. (78)

Brandeis and Undermyer worked together to secure the banking interests of the United States for the Rothschild family. Both Brandeis and Undermyer (and Undermyer's law partner Louis Marshall) were notorious "shysters". (79) Many former government officials and numerous active officials in the government sought to prevent Brandeis' appointment to the Supreme Court and a massive campaign was waged against him in fear that he might be appointed, which story was well covered in *The New York Times* over the period of several months.

Louis Dembitz Brandeis was a Frankist Jew. Frankist Jews were committed to the destruction of Gentile society. They deliberately wormed their way into positions of power in order to subvert Gentile religions and governments and bring them into war, debt, revolution and ruin. Brandeis brought America into the First World War in a *quid pro quo* deal with the British in exchange for the Zionist Balfour Declaration by blackmailing Woodrow Wilson with love letters Wilson had written to Mrs. Peck. Brandeis and his leading Jewish friends instituted the Rothschild's banking system in America with the creation of the Federal Reserve, which led to the Great Depression. Brandeis was known as the most deceitful lawyer in America. His appointment to the United States Supreme Court was the most scandalous event in the Court's history. Like all Frankist Jews, Brandeis returned Gentile generosity with treachery. Arthur Hertzberg discussed Brandeis' Frankist roots,

"On the surface Brandeis was a strange kind of leader for the Zionists. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1856 to recent immigrants from Bohemia, who were not much involved in Jewish life, Brandeis had a brilliant career at

Harvard Law School, and by the late 1880s had become a successful Boston lawyer. True, many of his initial clients were 'German Jews' to whose social set he inevitably belonged, but he was even more peripheral to the Jewish community than the most assimilated among them. There was some memory in his family of its origins in Prague in a circle that still harbored loyalty to the memory of Jacob Frank, the false messiah who had appeared in Poland in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Brandeis's mother was very opposed to Jewish particularism. In his earliest Boston years, he was to be found, at least once, on the list of contributors to the First Unitarian Church. On the other hand, he had been deeply influenced in his earliest years by an uncle, Louis Dembitz (whose family name he adopted as his own middle name), a learned, Orthodox Jew."-(80)

If Untermeyer and Brandeis had not blackmailed Wilson, Brandeis, who was so widely hated and of such poor reputation, never would have been considered for, let alone nominated or appointed to, the Supreme Court. Nicholas Murray Butler wrote in 1936,

"When on January 28, 1916, President Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, there was furious criticism and opposition to the confirmation of this appointment from many members of the bench and bar."-(81)

Theodor Herzl's honorary secretary in London, Jacob Judah Aaron de Haas recruited Brandeis into racial Zionism.-(82) Brandeis was privy to Zionist secrets. Being a United States Supreme Court Justice, he was a powerful and very well-connected mouthpiece for, and instrument of, Zionist policy in the United States. De Haas maintained a strong influence over Brandeis, and Brandeis controlled Wilson. The Zionists had an American dictator under their control.

W. J. M. Childs wrote in 1924,

"Much is heard of the [Balfour] Declaration as an instrument conferring upon the Jewish race unwarrantable privileges in a land from which that race had been effectively dispersed. There has been remarkably little said as to the reasons of high policy which impelled the Allies to adopt the purpose of the Declaration as one of their war aims.

To some extent altruistic motives influenced certain Gentile protagonists of the Zionism expressed in the Declaration. At a time when justice for oppressed races and small peoples had become an Allied slogan it was at least consistent to include the Jews among those whose wrongs might be righted as an outcome of the War. But we well may doubt how far such considerations, standing alone, would have carried the Allied Governments towards accepting the restoration of the Jewish people to Palestine as a war aim. The truth is, of course, that for Great Britain and her Allies the policy indicated in the Declaration was most definitely a war measure, well calculated to yield results of immense importance to the Allied cause. And, further, that for Great Britain special reasons existed why she should adopt and support the policy of the Declaration.

These may be found in the obvious advantages of covering the Suez Canal by an outpost territory, in which important elements of the population would not only be bound to her by every interest, but would command the support of world Jewry. That was the long view of British Imperial interests, taken in 1916 and 1917; it counted for much then, but for even more after the war.

But apart from exclusive British interests, the Declaration may be described as essentially a war measure adopted by the Powers of the Entente in the furtherance of their own vital interests. Defined in greater detail, it was a bold, imaginative, and statesmanlike effort to prevent the incalculable and universal influence of Jewry being exerted on the side of the Central Powers--as, indeed, it was, to a serious extent, then being exerted--and to transfer this highly important influence to the cause of the Entente. Nor was it a project of sudden origin, or hastily embraced. The advantages to be gained if the policy of the Declaration were adopted had long been urged; opposition to that policy had long been active. Before the British Government gave the Declaration to the world it had been closely examined in all its bearings and implications, weighed word by word, and subjected to repeated change and amendment. Unless full weight be given to these antecedent facts, no correct judgment upon the Declaration and its policy in operation can be formed.

2. *The Zionists and the Declaration.* Zionism had been a living and ambitious force in the Jewish world long before 1914. While awaiting its real opportunity it had, in 1905, rejected the tempting offer of territory for the creation of a Zionist State in Uganda, under the British flag. It had steadily looked to Palestine as the one land which could provide the historical connexion essential to Zionist aims. The entry of Turkey into the war brought the hitherto impracticable dreams of Zionism within the bounds of possible attainment. If the goodwill of the Allies, particularly of Great Britain, could be secured, and provided that ultimate success should attend the Allied arms, much might be done to realize the dearest ambitions of Zionism. It lay with Zionist leaders to bring their ideal before the British Government as a scheme likely to be of advantage to the Entente.

Suffice to say that at this crisis of its fortunes Zionism was fortunate, that in Dr. C. Weizmann and Mr. N. Sokolov it found two leaders equal to the great occasion, that British Statesmen, including Mr. (now Lord) Balfour, Lord Milner, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil, immediately recognized the political importance and value of the Zionist suggestions, and that in the subsequent long negotiations and discussions by which the aims of Zionism were harmonized with the political realities of the situation, the British negotiators were Mr. Balfour and the late Sir Mark Sykes, both of them convinced and ardent supporters of Zionist aspirations. These British representatives and the Zionist leaders just named must be credited with the chief part in framing the policy of the Declaration.

Support of Zionist ambitions, indeed, promised much for the cause of the Entente. Quite naturally Jewish sympathies were to a great extent anti-Russian, and therefore in favour of the Central Powers. No ally of Russia, in fact, could escape sharing that immediate and inevitable penalty for long and savage Russian persecution of the Jewish race. But the German General Staff desired to attach Jewish support yet more closely to the German side. With their wide outlook on possibilities they seem to have urged, early in 1916, the advantages of promising Jewish restoration to Palestine under an arrangement to be made between Zionists and Turkey, backed by a German guarantee. The practical difficulties were considerable; the subject perhaps dangerous to German relations with Turkey; and the German Government acted cautiously. But the scheme was by no means rejected or even shelved, and at any moment the Allies might have been forestalled in offering this

supreme bid. In fact in September 1917 the German Government were making the most serious efforts to capture the Zionist movement.

Another most cogent reason why the policy of the Declaration should be adopted by the Allies lay in the state of Russia herself. Russian Jews had been secretly active on behalf of the Central Powers from the first; they had become the chief agents of German pacifist propaganda; by 1917 they had done much in preparation for that general disintegration of Russian national life, later recognized as the revolution. It was believed that if Great Britain declared for the fulfilment of Zionist aspirations in Palestine under her own pledge, one effect would be to bring Russian Jewry to the cause of the Entente.

It was believed, also, that such a declaration would have a potent influence upon world Jewry in the same way, and secure for the Entente the aid of Jewish financial interests. It was believed, further, that it would greatly influence American opinion in favour of the Allies. Such were the chief considerations which, during the later part of 1916 and the next ten months of 1917, impelled the British Government towards making a contract with Jewry.

But when the matter came before the Cabinet for decision delays occurred. Amongst influential English Jews Zionism had few supporters, at all events for a Zion in Palestine. It had still fewer in France. Jewish influence both within and without the Cabinet is understood to have exerted itself strenuously and pertinaciously against the policy of the proposed Declaration.

Under the pressure of Allied needs the objections of the anti-Zionists were either over-ruled or the causes of objection removed, and the Balfour Declaration, as we have seen, was published to the world on 2nd November 1917. That it is in purpose a definite contract with Jewry is beyond question. Subsequently the Declaration was accepted and endorsed by the Governments of France, Italy, and Japan.

That it is in purpose a definite contract between the British Government and Jewry represented by the Zionists is beyond question. In spirit it is a pledge that in return for services to be rendered by Jewry the British Government would 'use their best endeavours' to secure the execution of a certain definite policy in Palestine. No time limit is set for performance; completion alone appears to have been intended as the conclusion of the contract. It would

thus seem to be an agreement incapable of being greatly varied except by consent.

How far the implied services of Jewry have been or may yet be rendered cannot be estimated, and must always remain a matter of opinion. The Declaration certainly rallied world Jewry, as a whole, to the side of the Entente. The war was won by the Entente; and to the Declaration as a measure to that end may be attributed a share in achieving the great result. And it is possible to understand from many sources that directly, and indirectly, the services expected of Jewry were not expected in vain, and were, from the point of view of British interests alone, well worth the price which had to be paid. Nor is it to be supposed that the services already rendered are the last--it well may be that in time to come Jewish support will much exceed in importance any thought possible in the past. That, however, is a possibility for Palestine of the future to demonstrate." [\(83\)](#)

The Zionist who came up with the idea of blackmailing Wilson to join the British in the war in exchange for the Balfour Declaration was James A. Malcolm. Malcolm wrote in a Letter to the Editor, which was styled, "Migration into Palestine: Balfour Declaration", published in *The London Times*, on 25 July 1944, on page 2,

"As, during the last war, it was my lot to initiate the negotiations which culminated in the Balfour Declaration[. . . .] The official historian of the Peace Conference, Professor H. W. V. Temperley, calls it a 'definite contract between the British Government and Jewry.'

James A. Malcolm's obituary in *The London Times*, on 14 August 1952, on page 6,

"[I]t was James Malcolm's useful and timely initiative in 1916 which brought together the War Cabinet and the Zionist leaders. Out of this contact there eventually emerged an agreement whereby the Zionists helped to gain the good will of United States Jewry and in particular help in gaining the

United States as an ally; in return the restoration of Palestine to the Jews was to be declared a war aim."

Bernard Shaw wrote in 1930,

"The controversy proved superfluous after all; for the foreign trade department at the Admiralty, in the sensible hands of Sir Richard Webb, consented to pay for the confiscated cargoes; the support of the American Jews was purchased by Lord Balfour at the price of Jerusalem (Zion); and the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine not only removed the danger of America coming into the war on the German side, but practically forced her in on our side."-(84)

Concerned that the Jewish Zionist Chaim Weizmann had not recognized James A. Malcolm's-(85) leading role in drawing America into the war through the influence of American Jews--including Brandeis; Malcolm Thomson-(86) wrote in a Letter to the Editor published as "Origin of the Balfour Declaration" in *The [London] Times Literary Supplement* of 22 July 1949 on page 473, in response to their review of Chaim Weizmann's book *Trial and Error*,-(87) quoting from Adolf Böhm's *Die Zionistische Bewegung*,

"'Mr. Malcolm, President of the Armenian National Committee in London, advised Sir Mark Sykes to influence Wilson through Brandeis, and to guarantee Palestine forthwith to the Jews, in order to gain their support. After discussion with Lord Milner, Sykes begged Mr. Malcolm to put him into touch with the Zionist leaders, because Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour were convinced of the justice of the Zionist demand for Palestine. Through Greenburg, Malcolm made contact with Weizmann.' [***] [T]he Foreign Office had sent word to Brandeis and through him had worked on Wilson, in Washington."

"Mr. *Malcolm*, Präsident des Armenischen National-Komitees in London, riet Sir *Mark Sykes*, *Wilson* durch *Brandeis* zu beeinflussen und den Juden, um sie günstig zu stimmen, gleichzeitig Palästina zu sichern. Nach Rücksprache mit Lord *Milner* bat *Sykes* Mr. *Malcolm*, ihn mit den zionistischen Führern in Verbindung zu setzen, da Sir *Edward Grey* und Mr. *Balfour* von der Gerechtigkeit der zionistischen Forderung auf Palästina überzeugt seien. Durch *Greenberg* trat *Malcolm* auch mit *Weizmann* in Verbindung. [Footnote: Über die hier dargestellten Vorgänge siehe den Bericht über die „Balfour-Declaration“ von S. *Landmann*, der von 1917-1922 Sekretär der zionistischen Exekutive war, in „World Jewry“, London, 1935, Nr. 42 und 43.]" [\(88\)](#)

Malcolm Thomson wrote in a Letter to the Editor under the heading, "The Balfour Declaration", in *The London Times*, on 2 November 1949, on page 5,

"A change of attitude was, however, brought about through the initiative of Mr. James A. Malcolm, who pressed on Sir Mark Sykes, then Under-Secretary to the War Cabinet, the thesis that an allied offer to restore Palestine to the Jews would swing over from the German to the allied side the very powerful influence of American Jews, including Judge Brandeis, the friend and adviser of President Wilson." [\(89\)](#)

British Prime Minister David Lloyd George stated before the House of Commons on 19 June 1936,

"The obligations of the Mandate are specific and definite. They are to encourage the establishment of a national home for the Jews without detriment to any of the rights of the Arab population. I agree that it is a dual undertaking, and we must see that both parts of the Mandate are thoroughly enforced. But look at the conditions under which we entered into it. It was one of the darkest periods of the War when Mr. Balfour prepared his Declaration. Let me recall the circumstances to the House. At the time the

French army had mutinied, the Italian army was on the eve of collapse and America had hardly started preparing in earnest. There was nothing left but Britain confronting the most powerful military combination the world has ever seen. It was important for us to seek every legitimate help we could get. We came to the conclusion, from information we received from every part of the world, that it was vital we should have the sympathies of the Jewish community. I can assure the Committee that we did not come to that conclusion from any predilections or prejudices, certainly we had no prejudices against the Arabs, because at that moment we had hundreds and thousands of troops fighting for Arab emancipation from the Turk.

In these circumstances and on the advice which we received we decided that it was desirable to secure the sympathy and co-operation of that most remarkable community, the Jews throughout the world. They were helpful in America and in Russia, which at that moment was just walking out and leaving us alone. In these conditions we proposed this to our Allies. France accepted it, Italy accepted it, and the United States accepted it, all the other Allies accepted it, and all the nations which constitute the League of Nations accepted it. And the Jews--I am here to bear testimony to the fact--with all the influence they possess responded nobly to the appeal which was made. I do not know whether the House realises how much we owe to Dr. Weizmann with his marvellous scientific brain. He absolutely saved the British army at a critical moment when a particular ingredient which was essential we should have for our great guns was completely exhausted. His great chemical genius enabled us to solve that problem. But he is only one out of many who rendered great services to the Allies. It is an obligation of honour which we undertook, to which the Jews responded. We cannot get out of it without dishonour." [\(90\)](#)

Frank Owen wrote in his book *Tempestuous Journey: Lloyd George: His Life and Times*,

"Enough for a day? No. There was trouble in the House of Lords about Honours. And there was always Ireland. But something--or rather, somebody--else was about to cause still more division in the War Cabinet.

There was another persistent people knocking at the door--and one with a still older history of oppression and exile. The Jews.

For nearly 2,000 years, the Jews had been wanting and waiting to return to the Land of their Fathers. ('Next Year in Jerusalem' they toasted at their Passover.) But it was not until about the dawn of the present century that the powerful Zionist Movement had been born, a world-wide organization pledged to restore Palestine as the national homeland of the Jewish people. They were not likely to overlook the possibilities of action opened up by a world war, and when the contemporary tyrant occupier of their ancient country (the Turk) took the side of the Central Powers, the Zionists naturally sought succour from the Allies. One of their leading members was a Russian Jew named Dr. Weizmann.

The reader has met him already, with Lloyd George one day in 1915 at the Ministry of Munitions, when the brilliant scientist set to work to produce the then vitally-needed acetone. In declining any honour or award to himself for his services, he had told Lloyd George of the national aspirations of his own people. Dr. Weizmann already knew Balfour, and had worked under him at the Admiralty. To him, too, the ardent Zionist confided his dreams, and Balfour had been perhaps more impressed.

Asquith, who was still Prime Minister in those days, had not been so encouraging. He had his good reasons. One was that secret Sykes-Picot Pact of May, 1916, whereby the Allies had agreed to carve up the Turkish Empire in the Middle East into Russian, French and British zones; the proposed Anglo-French dividing line cut right through Palestine. By the autumn of that year, however, a still stronger reason had arisen for revising this arrangement. This was the urgent necessity of winning over the goodwill of American Jewry to the Allied cause. For the Germans had not been idle in courting Zionism, either, notably addressing themselves to the Russian Jews. So, under a new War Cabinet which included Lloyd George, Balfour and Smuts (another strong sympathizer with the ideas of Zionism), there had gone forth secret assurances to the Zionist leaders that Britain would support their claims, if she could carry her Allies with her. One thus addressed was Justice Brandeis, an outstanding figure of the Movement in the United States, and a close personal friend of President Wilson. A Zionist delegation, which included Dr. Weizmann, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., had journeyed to Paris, and there secured the agreement of the French Government.

Throughout the summer of 1917, Balfour kept up his talks with the Zionists, and on 3 September, he laid before the War Cabinet the draft of a public statement to be made by the British Government endorsing and proclaiming all that had been promised in private.

But not everybody was pro-Zionist, and perhaps the least unanimous (in fact, they were about equally divided) were the people most concerned. Within the War Cabinet itself two more meetings were required before a bridge could be built to span the differences, and in public life, outside, the rifts long remained. Fiercest opposition of all came from wealthy Jews, who feared that if a Jewish National State were established they might lose their own status as citizens of the countries where they and their forbears had long dwelt and prospered. Lloyd George's own old friend, Sir Charles Henry, M.P., was foremost among these Anti-Zionists, and he did not delay any longer to found an anti-Zionist newspaper, *The Jewish Guardian*, to express his views.

In the War Cabinet, the new Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, led the Anti-Zionist party. In a stormy meeting on 4 October, 1917, Balfour warned of a new German drive to capture the Zionist forces for the enemy side, and he claimed that though some rich Jews in Britain might oppose the idea of Zionism, it was enthusiastically backed by those in America and Russia. On whose side were those influential people to be ranged? There was no inconsistency whatever in having a Jewish National Home and Jews being members of other States. The French Government were sympathetic to the idea, and so, as he personally knew, was President Wilson.

Edwin Montagu rose. He most strongly objected to a 'National Home' for Jews, insisting that the Jews were really only a religious community and that he was himself a 'Jewish Englishman'. He turned to Lloyd George. 'All my life,' he said, 'I have been trying to get out of the Ghetto. You want to force me back there!'

Curzon was opposed to the proposal on other grounds. Ah! well did he recollect a journey he had made through the Promised Land, many years ago now. Alas! It was a barren land, with little cultivation even on the terraced slopes, and watered by all too few streams. How could this place of stone and sand become a home for millions more Jews? Moreover, what about the Moslems already living there?

Milner interposed to declare himself in favour of the National Home for Jews--provided nothing was done to prejudice the civil and religious rights

of the non-Jews in Palestine, or the political status of Jews elsewhere.

The Prime Minister ruled that the War Cabinet had heard enough for one day. There was still a war on. Resolved: to hear the further views of Zionists, Anti-Zionists, Non-Zionists, and President Wilson.

The days passed. A week. Three weeks.

The Jews (at any rate, the pro-Zionist Jews) were getting restive. In particular, Lord Rothschild, the Head of his House. He had been in correspondence with Balfour since mid-July, and was beginning to wonder if anything was going to happen in the War Cabinet or not? Because, decidedly, something was happening in Palestine.

The British Army was marching in.

After three years' hold-up, 80 per cent of it by Turkish bluff (the considerable contribution of British Army Intelligence in accepting it must not be entirely overlooked), our far more powerful forces in Egypt had begun to take the offensive against a war-weary enemy, who now counted as many deserters as troops remaining on his battle strength.

'Jerusalem by Christmas!' Lloyd George had demanded of General Allenby, in appointing him to the Egypt Command in the summer of 1917. Now Allenby had crossed the desert from Egypt, turned the weak Turkish line at Gaza by a brilliant manoeuvre and was moving on the Holy City. This he would take, entering humbly on foot a fortnight before Christmas Day.

At a third War Cabinet, 31 October, 1917, Balfour once more brought up the question of the National Home. How could its establishment possibly prejudice Jews elsewhere? Surely, on the analogy of a European immigrant in the United States, it would help that they had a recognized land of origin? As for the present poverty of Palestine, the scientific development of her resources might yet make it a land flowing with milk and honey.

Curzon followed. He delivered another reminiscent address on his travels in the Middle East, which the Prime Minister this time interrupted to ask if he agreed with some expression of sympathy? Resolved:

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'

Next day, Lloyd George presented this draft to the leaders of British Jewry. Of eight of them, four accepted it, including the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hertz, one was neutral and three were hostile. Thus, the famous Balfour Declaration was delivered to the world. Next year, France, Italy and the United States all declared their accord with this policy.

But what *was* the policy? Lloyd George himself, in later years, insisted that what he had meant was that Jews should be free to go to Palestine and settle there in such strength as the land could support--or be made to support. Then, in due course, they should set up their own autonomous Jewish Administration. By no means all Jews would go there, any more than all the Irish-born return to Ireland.

It did not work out that way. The Jewish Question, like the Irish Question, had been too long part of History to be dismissed from it overnight. But the troubles this generation has known were far ahead in October, 1917. [***] There was also a new row raging between the Zionist and the anti-Zionist Jews. His Foreign Secretary, Balfour, was no Jew, but he was the foremost and certainly the most famous Christian Zionist." [\(91\)](#)

William D. Rubinstein argues that one of the drafts of the Balfour Declaration was written by a crypto-Jew named Leopold Charles Moritz Stennett. Amery was a leading force in unseating Chamberlain's government and installing longtime Zionist Winston Churchill as Prime Minister. Leopold Amery's son John, outwardly an anti-Semite and a Fascist--like so many crypto-Jewish Zionists of the period--betrayed England and helped the Nazis to chase the Jews of Europe toward Palestine. He was hanged for treason after the war. A typical Zionist leader of his time, Leopold Amery, together with Chaim Weizmann, also helped betray one million, by his own account, Hungarian Jews to death.

Benjamin Harrison Freedman wrote of James A. Malcolm,

"Mr. James A. Malcolm was an Oxford-educated Armenian who had been appointed to take charge of Armenian interests during and after the War. In his official capacity as advisor to the British Government on Eastern affairs. . . he had frequent contact with the Cabinet Office, the Foreign Office, the War Office and the French and other Allied embassies in London and made

visits to Paris for consultation with his colleagues and leading French officials.

He was passionately devoted to an Allied victory. While his home in London was being bombed by the Germans in 1944, he prepared the following account which speaks for itself. Mr. Malcolm feared he would not survive, and prepared the following which he deposited in the British Museum for the benefit of posterity. It has become one of the most important documents explaining how the United States was railroaded into World War I, and follows here:

During one of my visits to the War Cabinet Office in Whitehall Gardens in the late summer of 1916 I found Sir Mark Sykes less buoyant than usual... I enquired what was troubling him. . . [H]e spoke of military deadlock in France, the growing menace of submarine warfare, the unsatisfactory situation which was developing in Russia and the general bleak outlook. . . [T]he Cabinet was looking anxiously for United States intervention. . .

[H]e had thought of enlisting the substantial Jewish influence in the United States but had been unable to do so. . .

[R]eports from America revealed a very pro-German tendency among the wealthy American-Jewish bankers and bond houses, nearly all of German origin, and among Jewish journalists who took their cue from them. . . I inquired what special argument or consideration had the Allies put forward to win over American Jewry. . . Sir Mark replied that he made use of the same argument as used elsewhere, viz., that we shall eventually win and it was better to be on the winning side. . .

I informed him that there was a way to make American Jewry thoroughly pro-Ally, and make them conscious that only an Allied victory could be of permanent benefit to Jewry all over the world. . . I said to him, 'You are going the wrong way about it. . . do you know of the Zionist Movement?'. . . Sir Mark admitted ignorance of this movement and I told him something about it and concluded by saying, 'You can win the sympathy of the Jews everywhere in one way only, and that way is by offering to try and secure Palestine for them'. . . Sir Mark was taken aback. He confessed that what I had told him was something quite new and most impressive. . .

He told me that Lord Milner was greatly interested to learn of the Jewish Nationalist movement but could not see any possibility of promising

Palestine to the Jews. . . I replied that it seemed to me the only way to achieve the desired result, and mentioned that one of President Wilson's most intimate friends, for whose humanitarian views he has the greatest respect, was Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court, who was a convinced Zionist. . .

[I]f he could obtain from the War Cabinet an assurance that help would be given towards securing Palestine for the Jews, it was certain that Jews in all neutral countries would become pro-British and pro-Ally. . . I said I thought it would be sufficient if I were personally convinced of the sincerity of the Cabinet's intentions so that I could go to the Zionists and say, 'If you help the Allies, you will have the support of the British in securing Palestine for the Jews'. . .

[A] day or two later, he informed me that the Cabinet had agreed to my suggestion and authorized me to open negotiations with the Zionists. . . the messages which were sent to the Zionist leaders in Russia were intended to hearten them and obtain their support for the Allied cause. . . other messages were sent to Jewish leaders in neutral countries and the result was to strengthen the pro-Allied sympathies of Jews everywhere. . .

[A] wealthy and influential anti-Zionist Jewish banker there was shown the telegram announcing the provisional promise of Palestine to the Jews... he was very much moved and said, 'How can a Jew refuse such a gift?'. . .

[A]ll these steps were taken with the full knowledge and approval of Justice Brandeis, between whom and [Zionist leader] Dr. Weizmann there was an active interchange of cables. . . [A]fter many anxious weeks and months, my seed had borne fruit and the Government had become an ally of Zionism... the Declaration is dated 2nd November, 1917, and is known to history as the Balfour Declaration. . . its obligation to promise British help for the Jews to obtain Palestine." [\(92\)](#)

The *Jewish Daily Bulletin* allegedly wrote on 30 October 1934, on page 3,

"The New Germany persists toward the complete extermination of the Jew because it was Jews who instigated the United States to enter the World War, accomplishing the defeat of Germany, and who later caused the inflation in

Germany, Herr Richard Kunze, a leading Nazi Parliament figure, declared at a mass meeting in Magdeburg yesterday." ⁽⁹³⁾

Zionist ⁽⁹⁴⁾ British Prime Minister David Lloyd George wrote in 1939,

"The Germans were equally alive to the fact that the Jews of Russia wielded considerable influence in Bolshevik circles. The Zionist Movement was exceptionally strong in Russia and America. The Germans were, therefore, engaged actively in courting favour with that Movement all over the world. A friendly Russia would mean not only more food and raw material for Germany and Austria, but fewer German and Austrian troops on the Eastern front and, therefore, more available for the West. These considerations were brought to our notice by the Foreign Office, and reported to the War Cabinet. The support of the Zionists for the cause of the Entente would mean a great deal as a war measure. Quite naturally Jewish sympathies were to a great extent anti-Russian, and therefore in favour of the Central Powers. No ally of Russia, in fact, could escape sharing that immediate and inevitable penalty for the long and savage Russian persecution of the Jewish race. In addition to this, the German General Staff, with their wide outlook on possibilities, urged, early in 1916, the advantages of promising Jewish restoration to Palestine under an arrangement to be made between Zionists and Turkey, backed by a German guarantee. The practical difficulties were considerable; the subject was perhaps dangerous to German relations with Turkey; and the German Government acted cautiously. But the scheme was by no means rejected or even shelved, and at any moment the Allies might have been forestalled in offering this supreme bid. In fact in September, 1917, the German Government were making very serious efforts to capture the Zionist Movement.

Another most cogent reason for the adoption by the Allies of the policy of the declaration lay in the state of Russia herself. Russian Jews had been secretly active on behalf of the Central Powers from the first; they had become the chief agents of German pacifist propaganda in Russia; by 1917 they had done much in preparing for that general disintegration of Russian society, later recognised as the Revolution. It was believed that if Great Britain declared for the fulfilment of Zionist aspirations in Palestine under

her own pledge, one effect would be to bring Russian Jewry to the cause of the Entente.

It was believed, also, that such a declaration would have a potent influence upon world Jewry outside Russia, and secure for the Entente the aid of Jewish financial interests. In America, their aid in this respect would have a special value when the Allies had almost exhausted the gold and marketable securities available for American purchases. Such were the chief considerations which, in 1917, impelled the British Government towards making a contract with Jewry."-(95)

Sigmund Freud and William C. Bullitt wrote in 1932,

"Balfour had replaced Grey as British Foreign Secretary. He came to America in April 1917 to inform Wilson that the condition of the Allies was desperate, that Russia was more than likely to withdraw from the war, that the morale of France was collapsing, that the financial condition of England threatened calamity and that the United States would have to carry a war burden enormously greater than either Wilson or anyone else in America had anticipated. He was prepared to reveal to Wilson some at least of the secret treaties of the Allies and to discuss war aims, assuming naturally that Wilson would insist on defining the precise aims for which he must ask the people of the United States to pour out a flood of blood and wealth.

Wilson wished to settle the question of war aims with Balfour definitely and at once. At that moment he might have written his own peace terms and might possibly have turned the war into the crusade for peace which he had proclaimed. The Allies were completely at his mercy. But House persuaded him not to demand a definition of war aims from Balfour by the argument that the discussion which would ensue would interfere with the prosecution of the war. Both Wilson and House overlooked the fact that all the warring powers had discussed their peace terms in detail while prosecuting the war with notable efficiency. House also inserted in Wilson's mind the picture of a Peace Conference at which England would loyally cooperate with the United States in establishing a just and lasting peace. And Wilson, always anxious to 'dodge trouble,' let slip this opportunity to avoid the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and secure the just peace of which he dreamed. Both the President

and House seem to have misunderstood totally the sort of respect that the governments of Europe had for Wilson. For the President as wielder of the physical strength of America, they had the greatest respect; for Woodrow Wilson as a moral leader, they had no respect. So long as the physical assistance of the United States was vital to the Allies they had to defer to the President of the United States; but Woodrow Wilson was never able to make any European statesman 'drunk with this spirit of self-sacrifice.'

Balfour mentioned the existence of some of the secret treaties to Wilson and promised to send them to Wilson; but he never sent them and, having arranged for the utmost physical assistance from the United States, went home happy." [\(96\)](#)

Many have argued that the great debts the Allies had accrued caused Wilson to enter the war in order to ensure that America would recover its loans. [\(97\)](#)

This argument does not seem plausible for the simple reason that America incurred more expenses by going to war and making additional loans to the Allies, than the total monies it stood to lose if England and France were to default on their initial loans. America could not recover these internal expenses and America itself was financed by its own citizens, who invested large sums in government bonds. In addition, the lives of Americans were far more precious than any monies owed. Beyond that, if Americans were so concerned about repayment and vitally threatened by default as to go to war, they should not and would not have issued the loans in the first place.

Prior to the close of World War I, Germany had provided Jews with more opportunities than any other nation on Earth. Many of the most prosperous of the Americans of Jewish descent had emigrated to America from Germany and promoted German businesses and culture in America--until the political Zionists began to smear the Germans (just as today Zionist Jews dehumanize Muslims and promote war against them)--Germans who had done so much to help Jews throughout the world. Then, Germany became a pariah nation in the American press. Germans and those of German descent, including German-Jewish immigrants, were resented and persecuted in America, and America entered the war on England's side. Many Germans knew that the British then issued the Balfour Declaration to Lord Rothschild in fulfilment of a contract with Zionists to win the war for England in exchange for Palestine by bringing in America on the Allies' side.

The British had no lawful authority to make this declaration. The British did not control Palestine, and even if they had, they would have had no right to offer it up to the Jews for settlements. Henry Morgenthau pointed out that leading Jews misrepresented the precise language of the Balfour Declaration, which did not offer to give Palestine to the Jews, but merely expressed support for the idea that Jews might wish to live there under the rule of the indigenous population,

"It is worth while at this point to digress for a moment from my main argument, to point out that the Balfour Declaration is itself not even a compromise. It is a shrewd and cunning delusion. I have been astonished to find that such an intelligent body of American Jews as the Central Conference of American Rabbis should have fallen into a grievous misunderstanding of the purport of the Balfour Declaration. In a resolution adopted by them, they assert that the declaration says: 'Palestine is to be a national home-land for the Jewish people.' Not at all! The actual words of the declaration (I quote from the official text) are: 'His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment *in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people*.' These two phrases sound alike, but they are really very different. I can make this obvious by an analogy. When I first read the Balfour Declaration I was temporarily making my home in the Plaza Hotel. Therefore I could say with truth: 'My home is in the Plaza Hotel.' I could not say with truth: 'The Plaza Hotel is my home.' If it were 'my home,' I would have the freedom of the whole premises, and could occupy any room in the house with impunity. Quite obviously, however, I would not venture to trespass in the rooms of my friend, Mr. John B. Stanchfield, who happened at the same time also to have found 'a home-land in the Plaza,' nor in the private quarters of any other resident of that hostelry, whose right to his share in it was as good as mine, and in many cases of much longer standing." [\(98\)](#)

The full text of the Balfour Declaration reads as follows, and note that the British had no right to pledge land they did not own to a people who did not want it,

"Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,
Arthur James Balfour"

Jews instigated the Germans to join the war in the hopes that the combined might of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire would depose the Tsar, or at least enable the Jewish bankers and their Communist agents to overthrow it. Once the Tsar was overthrown, the big Jews had no more need of an ultimate German victory in the First World War.

The Jewish bankers succeeded in overthrowing the Tsar at the expense of the Allies at the same time that they brought America into the war to crush

Germany. They not only traded American blood and treasure for the Balfour Declaration, they traded American might against Germany for Bolshevism and the loss of the Russian ally in the fight against Germany.

This enabled Jewry to drop their support for Germany and throw it behind Great Britain, France and America. It also enabled them to overthrow the Russian Government without so weakening the Allies that they would be unable to defeat Germany, because America could do more to defeat Germany than Russia had.

The press suddenly flooded America with anti-German propaganda. Most Americans initially opposed American involvement in the First World War and bore no ill will toward Germany. There were millions of German-Americans, many of them Jews. In addition, Americans did not like the British, against whom Americans had fought more wars than any other nation.

The Wilson administration opened a propaganda department dubbed "The Committee on Public Information" which was aimed at vilifying Germany and any American who spoke out against America's intervention in the war on behalf of the Allies. Many pacifists and Germans in America suffered terribly as a result. H. C. Peterson and G. C. Fite detailed much of the tyrannical abuse in their book, *Opponents of War, 1917-1918*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, (1957).

The New York Times Current History: The European War, In 20 Volumes, The New York Times Co., New York, (1914-1920), republishes many examples of the propaganda disseminated during the war to govern public opinion in America. It reproduces many contemporary cartoons from both sides of the conflict. Especially noteworthy are the anti-German, anti-Pacifist and anti-German-sympathizer cartoons of the era. The Zionists converted America from a pro-German, anti-British, pacifistic nation; into a rabidly anti-German, pro-British, warmongering nation almost overnight.

George Creel, a muckraking journalist, was the Chairman of this propaganda ministry in the United States, the so-called "Committee on Public Information". Libraries removed German books from their shelves. Orchestras refused to play Beethoven or Bach. Schools could no longer teach the German language to their students. Robert Paul Prager, a German, was lynched in Collinsville, Illinois, on 5 April 1918. By official decree, sauerkraut was to be called "liberty-cabbage". Iowa Governor William Harding issued a proclamation ordering that the speaking of any language

other than English was forbidden on trains, in telephone conversations, or in public.

The propagandists published anti-German booklets and movies. From the beginning of the war, American and British newspapers and books published falsehoods accusing Germany of atrocities, which Germany had not committed.—(99) The propaganda employed was extreme. For example, American pro-war propaganda posters, which urged Americans to buy war bonds, depicted a German soldier crucifying an Allied soldier.

The scare tactics began early in the conflict. For example, on 3 September 1914, *The London Times* published a letter to the Editor from A. J. Dawe, which the *Times* captioned, "The Crime Of Louvain. Vivid Account By An Eye-Witness. A Ruthless Holocaust. The Real Horrors Of War." Note that the term "holocaust" was employed to vilify and dehumanize the Germans. The British sent over the dishonest propagandist Lord James Bryce to smear the Germans in America with his book *Report of the Committee on alleged German outrages appointed by His Britannic Majesty's Government and presided over by the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce. Evidence and Documents laid before the Committee on alleged German outrages: (appendix to the Report).*, Printed Under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, (1915). This book was reprinted in several languages and was published in several English speaking nations including England, America, Canada and Australia.—(100)

In America, Creel's propaganda office The Committee on Public Information recruited 75,000 "four minute men" to give short propaganda speeches against Germany wherever crowds could gather. Seemingly unbiased Americans speaking their genuine beliefs, these professional propagandists promoted the war and vilified pacifists and Germans. The Wilson administration passed the Espionage Act, the Sabotage Act and the Sedition Act, which made it illegal to speak out against American involvement in the war. Creel published propaganda all over the world and then he wrote a book about it in order to advertise himself, *How We Advertised America: The First Telling of the Amazing Story of the Committee on Public Information That Carried the Gospel of Americanism to Every Corner of the Globe*, New York, London, Harper & Brothers, (1920).

Creel's Committee on Public Information received the support of the head of British propaganda in America, Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart. Parker admitted that when the war started, Americans had little love for the British,

who were America's most frequent enemy. Americans felt no animosity towards the Germans and had never fought a war against Germany. Parker boasts of the new unanimity of pro-Ally sentiment that he and Creel achieved in the United States. Parker does not mention the fact that the appearance of unanimity was achieved by undemocratic means--by making it illegal to speak out against the Allies, against the war, or on behalf of Germany.

Note in Parker's article below the statement that America stood nothing to gain by entering the war. Note also that the timing of these events appeared so fortuitous as to have been planned long in advance, and that Wilson, a Democrat, had to trick the Democrats into going to war. Democrats would never have allowed the Republicans to have led them into the war, because the Democrats were mostly pacifists. Zionists have an easy time controlling both sides in a two party system for the simple reason that politics is driven by money and media and the Zionists control both means to victory. In addition to being able to bring victory to one side, they often sponsor a controlled opposition and commit subterfuge of the opposition. Parker vilified Germany, but made no mention of the illegal Allied naval blockade of Germany that ultimately resulted in the deaths of about 750,000 German men, women and children by starvation.-([101](#))

British propaganda made it appear uncivilized and unpatriotic to speak out in favor of peace (as Henry Ford had done) and on behalf of the civil treatment of Germany, or to voice America's own interests. Parker completely misrepresented the reasons why Wilson went to war against Germany. The real reason was that the Zionist Jews forced him into going to war through blackmail. Parker published some of his propaganda in *Harper's Magazine*, Volume 136, Number 814, (March, 1918), pp. 521-531:

"The United States and the War

BY Rt. HON. SIR GILBERT PARKER, Bart.

FOR the first time in its history the United States is engaged in a World War. It must be remembered that her only wars have been with Great Britain, with

the Barbary pirates, with Mexico, with Spain, and with her own population. Idealistic always, her very first war had behind it the spirit of a great people; on the whole, it was a conflict between Britons and Britons. It was the principle of British freedom and independence in action; it was the soul of Hampton and William Penn and all the democratic nobility of the United Kingdom, which under distant skies was reasserting itself, reaffirming its faith in the ancient doctrine laid down by the barons when they wrested the Magna Charta from King John. No one doubts now--and great numbers of British people in the time of the war, and most important statesmen of that day did not doubt, and said so in Parliament at Westminster, that the thirteen States were right in the action they took in the Revolutionary War; though great doubt is felt as to justification for the War of 1812.

Always firm and decisive, always alert and progressive, it was the United States that taught Europe how to subdue barbarism and sea-brigandage in the overseas expedition against the Barbary pirates. Of the rightness of heart and the strength of will of the American people, their whole history has been proof. They have lost nothing of their ancient qualities, even though they admit yearly to their shores a million aliens, of whom they absorb and train to American uses and principles the immense majority. Nothing is so remarkable as the power of the American commonwealth to absorb and inspire alien elements and heterogeneous peoples. Is it not wonderful to think that, with one-half at least of the whole population foreign in origin and descent, there is behind President Wilson and his Government a compact and loyal people?

And why? Because at bottom the intelligence and the spirit of the American people are idealistic, humane, and aspiring. I do not mean to say that the hundred millions of people of the United States are all moved by an immense humanitarian spirit; but I do, say that the majority are, or else the declaration of war against the Central Empires would never have been received with approbation. I believe profoundly that something far deeper than national profit has moved the people of the United States to enter this war. Whatever may be thought of the motives of other nations fighting, only one thing can be thought of the motive of the United States. The Americans have nothing to gain by success in this war, except something spiritual, mental, manly, national, and human. They are in this war because they believe that the German policy is a betrayal of civilization. From August, 1914, there was a considerable percentage of the public who believed that

the United States should, in the name of civilization, have officially resented the invasion of Belgium. Personally, I believe that it would have been extremely difficult for the United States to enter the war six months before she did. I was in the United States for some months on this trip. I have been from New York to San Francisco. I was at Washington when President Wilson dismissed Count Bernstorff and heard him do so, and I am firmly convinced of this--that President Wilson committed his country to this war at the right moment--neither too soon nor too late. He had stopped up every avenue of attack by the pacifists and the jurists and the pedants and the pettifoggers.

Perhaps here I may be permitted to say a few words concerning my own work since the beginning of the war. It is in a way a story by itself, but I feel justified in writing one or two paragraphs about it. Practically since the day war broke out between England and the Central Powers I became responsible for American publicity. I need hardly say that the scope of my department was very extensive and its activities widely ranged. Among the activities was a weekly report to the British Cabinet on the state of American opinion, and constant touch with the permanent correspondents of American newspapers in England. I also frequently arranged for important public men in England to act for us by interviews in American newspapers; and among these distinguished people were Mr. Lloyd George (the present Prime Minister), Viscount Grey, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Walter Runciman, (the Lord Chancellor), Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cromer, Will Crooks, Lord Curzon, Lord Gladstone, Lord Haldane, Mr. Henry James, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Selfridge, Mr. Zangwill, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and fully a hundred others.

Among other things, we supplied three hundred and sixty newspapers in the smaller States of the United States with an English newspaper, which gives a weekly review and comment of the affairs of the war. We established connection with the man in the street through cinema pictures of the Army and Navy, as well as through interviews, articles, pamphlet etc.; and by letters in reply to individual American critics, which were printed in the chief newspaper of the State in which they lived, and were copied in newspapers of other and neighboring States. We advised and stimulated many people to write articles; we utilized the friendly services and assistance of confidential friends; we had reports from important Americans constantly,

and established association, by personal correspondence, with influential and eminent people of every profession in the United States, beginning with university and college presidents, professors and scientific men, and running through all the ranges of the population. We asked our friends and correspondents to arrange for speeches, debates, and lectures by American citizens, but we did not encourage Britishers to go to America and preach the doctrine of entrance into the war. Besides an immense private correspondence with individuals, we had our documents and literature sent to great numbers of public libraries, Y. M. C. A. societies, universities, colleges, historical societies, clubs, and newspapers.

It is hardly necessary to say that the work was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, but I was fortunate in having a wide acquaintance in the United States and in knowing that a great many people had read my books and were not prejudiced against me. I believed that the American people could not be driven, preached to, or chivied into the war, and that when they did enter it would be the result of their own judgment and not the result of exhortation, eloquence, or fanatical pressure of Britishers. I believed that the United States would enter the war in her own time, and I say this, with a convinced mind, that, on the whole, it was best that the American commonwealth did not enter the war until that month in 1917 when Germany played her last card of defiance and indirect attack. Perhaps the safest situation that could be imagined actually did arise. The Democratic party in America, which probably would not have supported a Republican President had he declared war, were practically forced by the logic of circumstances to support President Wilson when he declared war, because he had blocked up every avenue of attack.

There were some who said--and I heard them say it--that the breakage of diplomatic relations with Germany would not mean actual war. My reply was: 'It won't be the will of the United States to enter the war; it won't be a desire to fight. It will be the action of Germany--in stinging and lacerating the conscience of a great people.' The record was a terrible one. Every one knows that the Prussian military organization had thrown overboard all rules of war which centuries of civilization had produced and imposed; a solemn treaty, signed, was 'a scrap of paper,' hospitals and hospital-ships were proper food for the metal of guns and torpedoes. Gas and fire were used as war weapons--to the final injury of those who initiated their use. Prisoners, not by tens, but by thousands and scores of thousands, were treated

shamefully, and the Belgian people, to the number of 300,000, were driven under the lash of slavery to the mines and factories of Germany and France, to set free men who could do duty in the German armies. The chambers of the German embassy in America were the breeding-places of crimes against the civil life of the United States, passenger-ships were sunk, factories were bombed or set on fire, all kinds of tricks were used to influence American opinion in England, and innocent lives by the scores of thousands were sacrificed. In France and Belgium towns and villages were wiped off the map for no military purpose, with no strategic intention, but with a vile and polluted barbarity, to break the spirit of a people or of peoples. America was shocked at the bombardment of helpless and undefended towns of England and Scotland by airships. Her spirit was abashed and shaken by the sinking of the *Lusitania*. She endured and yet endured. She waited and still waited, vainly believing that some spirit of remorse might stir Germany and change her course of action.

She awoke, however, to the fact that Germany's promises of reform, given to President Wilson after the sinking of the *Sussex*, in regard to the submarine were only given to gain time, to manufacture new types of submarines more powerful, and then with an insolence and a disdain worthy of Attila the Hun they announced indiscriminate attacks upon all shipping within the war zone. Also, Germany declared that she could allow only certain ships of the United States to sail, and on certain specified terms and conditions--and that only after a cry of indignation had gone up from the press of the United States. This was the final act which turned President Wilson from a pacifist into a warrior. And it is wholly in keeping with the spirit of Prussianism, that the Zimmerman note to Mexico, with its evil suggestions of treachery of Japan, and its declaration that New Mexico, Texas, and other American States and territory would be acquired again by Mexico, should have come at the critical moment when war was inevitable.

I had been in America through all these months of developing purpose and sentiment, and I had seen a whole people, who in January last had appeared to have grown indifferent to horror, suddenly amalgamate themselves, strip themselves of levity and indifference and the dangerous and insidious security of peace, into a great fighting force, which is not the less a fighting force because down underneath everything in the United States is a love of peace and devotion to the acquisition of wealth. None but a great fighting people could have, or would have, imposed conscription at the very

beginning of the war. None but a skilled fighting people could have produced a Navy which silently and swiftly entered the war zone within a week, and landed an army on the coast of France, with submarine-destroyers in those perilous seas, within two months of the declaration of war.

I speak of the Americans as a fighting people; I believe that this war will prove them to have everything that they have always had--courage, swiftness of conception, capacity to perform, and a lightning-like directness. The American nation has never been conquered. Like all democratic peoples, they are quick to anger, but slow to move; yet it must be remembered that out of the mass of conflicting views one great purpose can seize and hold the imagination and the capacity of the American people, just as the same elements seize and control the spirit of the people of England and France. I heard on many hands in the United States angry criticism of those in authority, but I heard it in England, and I saw it in France; and I know that England and France have renewed in this war the ancient great qualities of their peoples.

There has never been a war in the whole history of the world where so much courage was needed, and there has never been a war where so much dauntless courage has been shown. Think of what France was at the beginning of this war! Think of what England was! Officially, France was rotten when war broke out; officially, England was supine when war broke out, with this difference, however, that the small English Army was perfectly equipped and admirably appointed. The big English Navy was in perfect condition, while in France, as Germany knew, there was inadequacy of equipment for the army, and there were political difficulties which made the task of government and fighting Germany almost impossible. Where, I ask, is the official rottenness of France or England now? The truth is that nothing was rotten at the core.

England is not a republic, but she is the most democratic nation on earth, and that is saying much. What I mean is this: the British people can turn a Government out of office at a moment's notice, and king or monarchy cannot prevent it. The same thing exists in France; but here in America, with your written Constitution, your President and his Cabinet cannot be turned out in under four years. It may be that you are right in your system, but if the will of the people is the spirit of democracy, England, at any rate, is as much a democratic community as this country of the United States.

Now the United States is in the war, and I prophesy, with faith and confidence, that all that has made America great will make her do in this war what France and England and have done. Let me be a little explicit. I have heard many criticisms of the American Government from Americans themselves, but my comment has always been, Judge of a Government by what it does, and judge the American Government in time of war by what it does in time of war. It is well known that there had been no preparation on the part of the Army or Navy the United States for entrance into the war. Yet, when war was declared, there was instant and decisive action in both departments of the Army and the Navy.

The American Navy has done splendid work in relieving the British Navy from patrol work on the western side of the Atlantic, in the convoying of freight-ships and passenger-ships, and by sharing in the attacks upon the German U-boats in the war zone. The material assistance has been great--the moral assistance has been immense. No one could overestimate the moral effect of the entrance of the United States into the war. It must not be forgotten that she is the one nation about whose motives there could be no suspicion. She is in the war with no territorial or national ambitions--with nothing except the aspiration to fulfil the democratic principle: that all nations shall be allowed to work out their own salvation without fear or trembling--fear of punishment for right doing, and without trembling before the lash of tyranny.

The United States, true to its ancient faith, is out to defeat the loathsome purpose of Germany, which is the control of the world, the warping and suppression of small countries, and the application of the accursed Prussian doctrine of *Kultur* to all the rest of the world. The United States is in the war in the interests of civilization and humanity--for the right of every nation to live and have its being according to conscience and the laws of humanity. The United States is in the war because she believes she has the right to traverse the high seas, obeying the laws of warfare as laid down by the continued practice of many countries until the final codification by the Hague Conference. The United States is in the war in the protection of her own individual national rights; and those individual national rights are the properties of all countries; but the United States is also in the war because she believes that a republic which is the supreme democracy of the world should take her stand for the cause of civilization, which has been abused and despoiled by Germany. The United States is in the war for the cause of

humanity. At the beginning she disbelieved that the German nation meant what Great Britain declared she did mean. But now, after every known law of warfare has been broken by Germany, she realizes the truth. And what is the truth? It is that the German people believe that Prussia and Prussian civilization should control the universe, and that it does not matter how that control is secured so long as it is got.

No more pernicious doctrine ever moved Pope or potentate in the Middle Ages. It is, in effect, Never mind how you do it so long as it is done! On that basis assassination would be a virtue. The United States has come to understand that when Germany passed a law preserving perpetual citizenship to her people, whatever other nationality they adopted, she was aiming at the heart of civilization. I have a brother who has become an American citizen. I think I should curse him to the uttermost death if he declined to take up sword or rifle to defend the United States in a war with Great Britain. I believe that is what all Americans feel. I did not know that my brother had become an American citizen until a year ago. It gave me a pang; but he did what was right. He was not entitled to make the United States his home, live by American energy, profit by American enterprise, and remain a Briton. Think, then, of what this foul principle of Prussia is. It would have me say to my brother, 'Be an American citizen, but remember that your real duty lies with the land of your birth, and when she calls, you must tear up your pledge and compact and sworn word and come back to the Union Jack.'

I wonder how many Americans know that all German-Americans are still Germans by law; and if they do know it, how they must resent the iniquity of the nation that makes of the law of naturalization a scrap of paper, to be torn up, like the sacred compact for the neutrality of Belgium!

The first act of Germany in this war was an act of perfidy, and I firmly predict that the last act will be an act of shame. She may succeed against Rumania, she may succeed against Russia, she may enter Petrograd with her armies, but so did the army of France in the time of Napoleon; and when I think of the millions of people in Russia, chaotic, undisciplined, uncontrolled, and yet aspiring, I still have a grim kind of satisfaction in knowing that if Russia has to be the momentary sacrifice, it is Germany that will be sacrificed in the end.

Lately I saw on a screen, at a theater in New York, pictures of hundreds of thousands of Russians accompanying victims of the Revolution to unconsecrated graves and without religious rites or ceremonies. However

depressing such a scene may have been, the really startling effect produced upon my mind by this photography was that Russian life is without system, and that the poetic aspiration for a freer constitutional life is horribly handicapped by lack of knowledge and experience and the habit of control. The faces of the revolutionary leaders have few claims to consideration.

The Duma is as yet no more than a place of oratory. It has never had power or real authority, and, however great Kerensky or any other civilian leader may be, it must first be an army leader that will discipline that great nation into form. No civil dictator will be adequate for the task. I do not know what Mr. Root's views are, save from his public utterances, but I am quite certain that he realizes the truth of what I say--that Russia is in the melting pot, and from the crucible it must be the strong hand of a soldier that will pour out the liquid of order and civilization.

During the days I was in America I saw from my hotel window in New York two processions or parades of American regiments. The main effect upon my mind was a sense of lithe fitness and splendid discipline, which is much out of harmony with the general view of American organized life. I have known the United States for a great many years, and from the standpoint of acquaintance I should be able to judge of her with fairness and accuracy. The thing that has amazed and interested me most in my whole association with American life has been a sense of undiscipline in all the ordinary movements and activities in casual circumstances. But I believe there is no nation on earth that, in unusual circumstances, can pull itself together and get what it wants with precision and definiteness more than the United States. After all, the reason for this is simple. The American hates convention and is opposed to what he considers unnecessary discipline in ordinary life, but given the necessity for discipline in hazardous circumstances, he conforms to its rigidity with rare and manly skill.

I once stood between two Socialist labor members of the House of Commons at the Bar of the House of Lords, when King Edward VII. was opening Parliament with Queen Alexandra. One of these Socialist members had been very rebellious against the whole ritual of British legislative life, but on this occasion, at the moment when King Edward said in a quiet, conversational tone: 'Pray, my Lords, be seated,' and peers and peeresses in ermine and silks and coronets sank to their seats, this Socialist member turned to his friend and said, 'Jimmy, this'll take a lot of moving!'

To-day this Socialist member is a colonel in the British Army, and has bent to the logic of events all prejudice and spurious independence. His Socialistic principles are what they always were, but he has learned that traditions of a thousand years are powerful moral elements in the government of a people. So the average American. He is out against unnecessary form and discipline, but show him the necessity for it and his native independence makes his obedience to the necessity a very gallant and superbly confident thing. Democratic as the American citizen is, he bends to the pressure of events with a dignity and a vigor which make him a superb partner in international activity.

When people tell me that the United States can be of little use in this war I ask myself, 'What is *use*?' If the United States had not sent a man to France, her financial support of the Allies alone would be a throat-grappler for Germany. I believe the United States is spending twenty-four million dollars a day, but only eight millions of that is for her own military equipment--the other sixteen millions are for loans to the Allies. And if the test of the belligerents is power to endure, surely the wealth and resources of the United States settle that point.

If war is the test of endurance, only three things are necessary--men, money, and equipment. Unless Germany was able to defeat England and France before December of last year (1917), the *debâcle* of that country was sure. The United States can supply men, money, and equipment. She has over one hundred millions of people; she cannot be attacked by the armies of the enemy on her own soil; she has unlimited resources; her supply of men can be twelve millions, if necessary; her supply of money can be boundless, and there is no nation on earth that can excel her in organization for equipment.

Now, there is no chance, or there is the millionth chance, of Germany defeating France and England this year. She cannot do it in the winter-time, and when the summer has come the United States will have great numbers of men ready to take the field--probably 700,000. She has food, raw materials, and constructive skill. She has a capacity for applied science greater than any other nation fighting. I believe that with her aid the Entente Allies are as sure of winning this war as we are certain that the sun will rise and set tomorrow.

Great Britain has increased her acreage under wheat by one million acres, and all the products of her soil have been vastly increased. The United States has tremendously increased her production of foodstuffs, and when that

genius for economic administration, Mr. Hoover, has been at work for another three months there will be an enormous curtailment of wastage in the Union. With one hundred millions of people, if there is a saving which represents five dollars per person for a year, there are five hundred million dollars contributed to the food-supply of the Allies.

The United States has not begun to appreciate her responsibilities and the dire necessity that faces her, but there is a quickness of apprehension in the American mind which is as good as brawn and muscle and the stolid and rigid insistence of the British people. It took us in Great Britain two and a half years to achieve conscription. It took the United States about two and a half months. There never was any real fight over the principle, and please do remember that this is a democratic country, and that when the Republic applied conscription in her Civil War there were bloody riots and an uprising of sections of New York. If it is true, and I know it is, that over seventy per cent. of the population of New York City is foreign-born, what a magnificent demonstration of democratic responsibility this application of conscription has been!

America is building ships in great quantities for the war service. She once had, proportionately to her population, the second greatest mercantile marine of the world. She lost that mercantile marine through no incapacity, but because she could make more money by investing her capital in industries and railway transportations. Now she is building 1,270 ships of 7,968,000 total tonnage, at a cost of \$2,000,000,000, and by the middle of this year she will have a really great mercantile marine. This is in addition to almost 2,000,000 tons of shipping now building in American yards which has been commandeered by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Meanwhile, it must not be forgotten that all her shipping and all the German shipping that was in her ports have been seized for the use of the Entente Allies. Every day that passes strengthens and solidifies the Allies' engines of attack and defense. Every day that passes accelerates the intrepidity and the force of Allied aggression. Every day that passes lessens old antagonisms between Great Britain and the United States, and deepens in the American mind an appreciation of Britain's worth and valor.

The American is beginning to understand that in 1914 France--as France--might have been wiped from the international map had it not been for Britain and Britain's Navy and her 'contemptible little Army.' It is beginning to dawn upon the most prejudiced American mind that, in all the main departments of

the war, Great Britain has borne, and is bearing, the overwhelming burden. France could not have fought so well without British money and British steel, British cloth, and the British Navy and Army; and Italy and Russia could not have carried on.

One does not need to say now that Great Britain was forced into the war by a spirit of honor, by the dictates of humanity and civilization, and not for commercial purposes. One does not need to say that if Great Britain had intended war she would not have rejected during so many years Lord Roberts's appeal for a national service army. All the records published prove that Great Britain was meant to be the victim of Prussian aggression.

Does the American public stop to remember who were the people in Great Britain who declared war? The Government in power at Westminster was a peace-loving Government, which had fought military and naval preparation with constant vigor and hatred. Who is Lloyd George, the present Prime Minister of Great Britain? He is a man whose life was in danger and who was assailed during the South African War because of his anti-war sentiments. I am certain that no intelligent human being will believe that the present Prime Minister of England is militaristic, just as I am certain that no sane American would call President Woodrow Wilson a man of war.

If the United States had not believed in Great Britain's *bona fides*, she would not have committed herself to this stupendous enterprise. Let all the world remember that Great Britain was the ancient enemy of the United States. Let the doubter recall that the United States has now linked hands with a nation whom at her Revolution she regarded as a tyrant and oppressor, as the ancient foe of liberty and democracy.

The War of the Revolution, that of 1812, and the American Civil War deepened the gulfs between the two great peoples, but, blessed be Providence, there are now no outstanding questions vexing England and the United States. We have settled the Maine boundaries dispute, the persistent Newfoundland fisheries question, the Oregon trouble, the Venezuela difficulty, the Civil War claims, the Panama anxiety, and now no vexed subject keeps us apart. What was accomplished at Manila toward making America a world power was exceeded infinitely there by the splendid action of Admiral Chichester and Britain's Navy in threatening the German naval forces, which drew the two nations together in a spirit of comradeship. If the United States disbelieved in Great Britain she would not be fighting in France and on the high seas. Never, in all the history of the two countries,

was there such a demonstration of understanding and friendship as when Mr. Balfour was received in Washington, New York, and elsewhere. And let it here be said that Great Britain could have sent no one who would so have won the confidence of the American Government and people in the same way or to the same extent as Mr. Balfour. Whatever else this war may do, the greatest thing done for humanity and civilization has been to make these two nations one in the brotherhood of battle. Of this let every American be sure, that the closer comradeship of the two great peoples has not a single foe in Great Britain. Jealousy, envy, and a little malice there would always be between two great friendly rivals speaking the same language, but envy, jealousy, and a little harmless malice exist between States and cities of this Union and between countries of the British Empire. Never since the War of the Revolution had a British flag been hoisted on an American official building till last spring, and never had the same friendly compliment been paid to the American flag in England. But now they have waved together over Washington's tomb and over the House of Commons. Also, it should be remembered that the Society of Pilgrims, whose work of international unity cannot be overestimated, has played a part in promoting understanding between the two peoples, and the establishment of the American Officers' Club in Lord Leconfield's house in London with H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as president, has done, and is doing, immense good. It should also be remembered that it was the Pilgrims' Society, under the fine chairmanship of Mr. Harry Brittain, which took charge of the Hon. James M. Beck when he visited England in 1916, and gave him so good a chance to do great work for the cause of unity between the two nations. I am glad and proud to think that I had something to do with these arrangements which resulted in the Pilgrims taking Mr. Beck into their charge.

I have sometimes been amazed at the hostility to Great Britain in certain portions of the United States and among certain sections of the people. Perhaps the real cause of this misunderstanding --for it is nothing else--is ignorance or forgetfulness of the facts of history. It is true that George III. endeavored to impose upon the American people the Stamp Act, just as the kings of France and Spain and Holland had imposed upon their colonies impositions for revenue, but it should not be forgotten by any American that King George III. failed, not only in America, but in Great Britain, his own country. Among his greatest enemies in this wretched business were Pitt, Fox, Rockingham, and Shelburne, and the operations of war in the United

States on behalf of England were conducted by German mercenaries and a handful of the British professional Army, of whom a great many officers of standing and eminence refused to serve. It was impossible to raise an army of volunteers in England, and King George dared not attempt to raise a conscript army. Pitt declared in the House of Commons, when America refused to submit to the Stamp Act, that he rejoiced she had resisted. There was as great a fight in the British Parliament over the American war as there was in America itself on the field of battle. There is no British man to-day who is not opposed to George III. in what was perhaps the most insane and unwise national task ever undertaken by a British king.

It must not be forgotten that Benjamin Franklin, the representative of the United States in Paris, was in constant correspondence with British statesmen during the Revolutionary War, and the leaders of the opposition to King George in the British House of Commons were eager to give to the United States, as she was given in 1783, a status as a nation and not a province on the seacoast. The United States was given the Northwest Territory and the basin of the Ohio River to the Mississippi, so making possible the wonderful extension of power which has given to the American national life forty-eight States instead of the thirteen which fought King George. It should also be remembered that the Revolutionary War of the United States was a struggle of British men for rights which were being fought for in the British Parliament and against the last stand of British monarchical autocracy.

The United States is a warm friend of France, and properly so; but it must not be forgotten that the greatest enemy of American development was Napoleon Bonaparte, who considered all parliaments as chattering concerns, and, having grabbed from Spain the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, with New Orleans, the Middle West from the Mississippi to the Rockies, and established a base at Santo Domingo, ordered his Minister of Marine to furnish him with a full plan of conquest, and commanded the combined fleets of France and Spain to carry a French army to the shores of Louisiana. It must be remembered that the man who planned this maneuver was one of the greatest soldiers in history, and had an army which at that time was greater than any army in the world.

What saved the United States from this attack? Great Britain, and Great Britain only. The report of Mr. Rush, the American minister in London, contained the statement of Henry Addington, the British Prime Minister, that

in case of war Great Britain would take and hold New Orleans for the United States. This is history. Who was the American President at the time? It was Thomas Jefferson, the great pacifist, whose firm despatch to Robert Livingston, in Paris, contained these words: 'The day that France takes possession of New Orleans we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation.' What was the result of this? Napoleon decided it was better to sell to the United States what would be certain to be lost, because he believed that the British fleet, supporting the United States, would take Louisiana from France--Louisiana, which he had forced from Spain.

The main cause of the War of 1812 was not the impressment of seamen from American boats by the Royal Navy, as is generally supposed, but the fact that both France and England had forbidden any neutral nation to trade with the other, and because of England's preponderating fleet she could make her blockade effective and Napoleon could not. The United States, therefore, joined what she considered the lesser of her enemies, France, in attacking the greater, England.

I have no doubt that many Americans regret the War of 1812 as most Britishers regret the acts of George III. which precipitated the Revolutionary War; but for nearly a hundred years the British Navy, and behind it the British Government, has been the best friend that the United States ever had in its history. What Lafayette did for the United States was great and good, and what Great Britain did in 1824 was, in one sense, greater and better. It was George Canning, the British Foreign Minister, who informed the American minister of the intention of the Holy Alliance to attack representative government in both hemispheres, and offered the assistance of the British fleet in defending institutions won by valor, devotion, and power. It is remarkable that, when the purpose of the Holy Alliance was made clear, that the high contracting powers should 'use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative government,' the Duke of Wellington immediately left the Congress at Verona. Soon after it was announced, Great Britain and the United States proclaimed that they could not see with indifference any South American territory transferred to any Power.

Then it was that the Monroe Doctrine became an accepted fact, but the United States could not have made it a fact unsupported and unprotected by the British Navy. It is no exaggeration to say that the policy and prosperity of the United States have had a free and fair run for over the last ninety years, because Great Britain, which had learned her great lesson in the

American Revolutionary War, made her Navy the defender of the Monroe Doctrine. Perhaps the aged Jefferson's counsel to President Monroe on this matter is the best evidence of what I say. These were Jefferson's words:

The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. . . . America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe.

One nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid, and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition, we detach her from the bands, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the one nation which can do us the most harm of any one on all the earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to unite our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause.

It is wonderful to think that after these ninety-odd years the hope of Jefferson has been fulfilled. We are at last fighting once more 'side by side' in the same cause on the battle-fields of Europe, and against an enemy whose whole ambition has been to establish German control in the Western Hemisphere, as in Europe and in the East. No one knows better than President Wilson, who is a historian of high capacity, that what I say here is true. Monroe's letter to Jefferson, again quoted by Mr. Page, clearly indicates the initiative of Great Britain in the matter of the Monroe Doctrine. These are President Monroe's words:

They [two despatches from Mr. Rush, American minister in London] contain two letters from Mr. Canning suggesting designs of the Holy Alliance against the independence of South America, and proposing a cooperation between Great Britain and the United States in support of it against the

members of that alliance. . . . My own impression is that we ought to meet the proposal of the British Government.

Well, the Monroe Doctrine has been a success, and, at the tomb of Washington, Mr. Arthur Balfour, in effect, reaffirmed the friendly doctrine of George Canning, in which the British nation has as much interest, and for which it has as much honest affection, as the hundred millions of population of the United States.

I repeat that Great Britain is a friend of the United States in all that matters, and I believe that the present war, if it failed in everything else, will succeed in this it will bring shoulder to shoulder with a handclasp of understanding and a spirit of co-operation two great peoples without whom there is no real future for democracy in the world. The monarch of Great Britain has infinitely less power than the President of the United States, so far as the policy of his country is concerned. He is the head of the clan, as it were, the patriarch of the tribe, but his power is limited to a point where even Socialism says, 'This man cannot hurt his people politically; he can only hurt them socially and morally by his example.' It is impossible to discuss here the merits of our two systems of government; but one thing is clear, that the British Constitutional Monarchy is as democratic as the republican Constitution of the United States.

Of this thing I am sure: that the days of wilful misunderstanding between Great Britain and America are gone forever! And I like to think that when these banners of war are rolled up, and the terms of peace are signed, that the two most democratic nations on earth, the two most advanced in civilization and enterprise, will be working hand in hand for the political good of all the world.

For some months I saw the United States from many corners of the compass, and I state with unvexed confidence that a new spirit has entered the mind of the American people where Great Britain is concerned. They realize that England's severest critics are within her own borders; that her sternest monitors are patriotic Britons; and that the burdens she has borne in this struggle to preserve civilization from disruption are beyond all comparison with those of the other belligerents. The thousand years' traditions of Great Britain belong also to the United States, because the foundations of American liberty and freedom had their origin in the principles embedded in

the British Constitution. That is why members of the British Empire to-day can be proud of Washington, glad of Alexander Hamilton and Jefferson and Adams and Franklin, and be the faithful friend of President Monroe, whose doctrine could never have become valid and continuous without the British Navy. I feel bold enough to say that there is not a home in Great Britain that is not happier because the United States, the chief republic of the earth, is linked with us in the struggle for freedom and the small nations.

I was in the United States when all the great missions of the Allies arrived--Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and now Japan. *And now Japan!* I emphasize these words because east and west in the United States, in San Francisco, in New York and Washington, I had found until very lately the most consuming distrust of the Government at Tokio and the people of Japan. It is, however, comforting to think that this mission of friendship from Japan is the direct result of the Zimmerman note. Whatever Japan's far purposes may be--laying aside all other considerations--it pays her better to be the friend of the Allies than the friend of Germany. I say it pays her better only because there are those who think that Japan in the politics of the world is out for gain. What could she gain by becoming the enemy of the United States, and, therefore, the enemy of England? Because, let this be understood, Japan knows her treaty of alliance with Great Britain does not include the possibility of war with the United States on the part of this Oriental Power. If Japan occupied the Pacific coast, her first immediate foe would be Great Britain, because British Columbia is on the Pacific coast, and Great Britain could not permit Japan or any other nation except the United States to seize or hold any portion of that littoral.

I believe that the anxieties of America have not been well based. I believe that the Japanese nation is as friendly to the United States as she is to Great Britain; and I also believe that, even on the lowest grounds of material benefit, Japan is true to her friendship with Great Britain and the Allies in this war. Far more dangerous is the German menace against the United States than the Japanese menace. And it must not be forgotten that the American Navy, whatever it is, exists to-day because Mr. William C. Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, saw in German commercial invasion of South America a peril to the United States. What the United States will do in this war is being shown from day to day--and this thing is sure, that even the German-American no longer believes that Germany is fighting a war of defense; but rather that she precipitated the

war, and is only 'defending' herself because she failed in her first enterprise. I do not know to what extent the activity of the United States will expand, but I do know that if the war continues for another year the pinch of administration and losses in the field will stiffen the backs of the American people to the greatest effort that has ever been made in the history of the world."

Note that Parker, like Wilson's Wall Street friend "Colonel" Edward Mandel House, advocated the instillation of a military dictator following a revolution (in Parker's case, in Russia, foreshadowing the Bolshevik Revolution) on the grounds that only a dictator could restore order after the chaos caused by the revolution. This was common practice in American and British foreign policy throughout the Twentieth Century. America installed many military dictators favorable to America and England. It justified the *coup d'etats* with the notion that only a dictator could bring about a proposed Democracy--a Democracy that was often covertly suppressed by the intelligence agencies of both countries. The real goal was often to free up the natural resources and industry of the subject nation for exploitation by American and British corporations in a new form of colonialization by means of a puppet dictator. "Lord Protector" Oliver Cromwell provided a model for the "logic" of installing a dictator in order to establish order from the chaos of a revolution. This coordinated campaign to defame Germany and create a love of Great Britain in America quickly turned public opinion against Germany and created popular support for Great Britain, despite the fact that America had fought several wars against England, and many Americans, including Jews, were of German descent. The American government betrayed its wartime allies in Russia, first the Tsar, then Kerensky, the Russian People and its own war effort.

President Woodrow Wilson provided Leon Trotsky with a passport and allowed hordes of East Side Jews from New York to invade Russia, takeover of the nation and take it out of the war, which strengthened Germany on the Western Front enabling the Germans to kill more Americans and prolong the war.

President Wilson did this despite the fact that the Russian Tsar had helped American President Abraham Lincoln to preserve the Union during the American Civil War. Russia was an ally against Germany during the First

World War, until the Bolshevik Revolution made it possible for Germany to make a separate peace with Trotsky and Lenin, who had received tens of millions of dollars worth of gold from the German government and military support. The Bolsheviks agreed to the peace because it forwarded their agenda of generating a Bolshevik revolution in Germany, and across Europe, by prolonging the war, which weakened Germany and the Western Allies. By making peace with Germany, the Bolsheviks were also able to employ German military advisors. Germany maintained a massive military presence in Eastern Europe and this afforded the Bolsheviks the opportunity to expose German soldiers to Bolshevik revolutionary propaganda, just as Jacob Henry Schiff had showered revolutionary propaganda on Russian prisoners of war during the Russo-Japanese War.

5 Zionists Take Palestine, Few Jews Heed the Call

Though the First World War opened up Palestine to Jewish emigration, not many Jews could be persuaded to emigrate to Palestine. Secular Jews were often assimilationists, sometimes preferring to intermarry with Gentiles. Most religious Jews opposed the Zionists because they awaited their true messiah and did not believe that any Rothschild, Shabbatai Zevi or the Lubavitcher Rebbes were the real messiahs of the Jews.

Both the Old Testament (*Leviticus* 26. *Deuteronomy* 4:24-27; 28:15-68; 30:1-3. II *Chronicles* 7:19-22. *Jeremiah* 29:1-7) and the Babylonian Talmud (*Tractate Kethuboth*, folio 111a) make it clear that the Jews must not hasten the coming of the messiah and must wait for the messiah to establish a Jewish state, before emigrating to Palestine in large numbers. It is quite interesting to note in this context that the Nazis rescued Lubavitcher Rebbe Yosef Yitzchak Schneerson⁽¹⁰²⁾ and ensured his safe passage to America, where he spawned the next, seventh and last Rebbe,--deemed by many Jews to be the messiah of the Jews--Rebbe Menachem Mendel Schneerson.

The US Congress honored this "Jewish messiah" Menachem Mendel Schneerson by declaring the Jewish Noahide Laws the law of the land in America, in violation of the 1st Amendment to the US Constitution, which

forbids any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Noahides Laws proscribe any form of polytheism, idolatry, Christianity, or the worship of any god other than the god of the Jews and therefore are absolutely inconsistent with the First Amendment. They also ban blasphemy. Christianity, Hinduism, and all other non-Jewish religions carry the mandatory punishment of death by decapitation (Babylonian Talmud, *Tractate Sanhedrin*, folios 56-60, 99).

American Presidents have honored Schneerson, and declared the Noahide Laws the law of the land in the USA, ever since the House passed the following resolution for "Education Day, U. S. A.", which has replaced Christmas as a day to honor the birth of the messiah of the Jews:

--H.J.Res.104--

H.J.Res.104

One Hundred Second Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one

Joint Resolution

To designate March 26, 1991, as 'Education Day, U.S.A.'.

Whereas Congress recognizes the historical tradition of ethical values and principles which are the basis of civilized society and upon which our great Nation was founded;

Whereas these ethical values and principles have been the bedrock of society from the dawn of civilization, when they were known as the Seven Noahide Laws;

Whereas without these ethical values and principles the edifice of civilization stands in serious peril of returning to chaos;

Whereas society is profoundly concerned with the recent weakening of these principles that has resulted in crises that beleaguer and threaten the fabric of civilized society;

Whereas the justified preoccupation with these crises must not let the citizens of this Nation lose sight of their responsibility to transmit these historical ethical values from our distinguished past to the generations of the future;

Whereas the Lubavitch movement has fostered and promoted these ethical values and principles throughout the world;

Whereas Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, leader of the Lubavitch movement, is universally respected and revered and his eighty-ninth birthday falls on March 26, 1991;

Whereas in tribute to this great spiritual leader, 'the rebbe', this, his ninetieth year will be seen as one of 'education and giving', the year in which we turn to education and charity to return the world to the moral and ethical values contained in the Seven Noahide Laws;

and Whereas this will be reflected in an international scroll of honor signed by the President of the United States and other heads of state:

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That March 26, 1991, the start of the ninetieth year of Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, leader of the worldwide Lubavitch movement, is designated as 'Education Day, U.S.A.'. The President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate."-(103)

The Jewish Noahide Laws declare that all Christians must be beheaded and forbid idol worship and polytheism.-(104) They also prohibit blasphemy, meaning that criticism of the Jews or their god is illegal and punishable by death. The rabbis who manufactured these laws believed that Jesus Christ is forever boiling in hot excrement and semen because he dared to contradict the rabbis. They also asserted that they defeated their own god in an argument. The Jews further declared that all non-Jews are their slaves, and that their messiah will judge Gentiles and determine whether any of them will, or will not, be permitted to live in the messianic era.

The Founding Fathers did not create the United States of America to mandate the Noahide Laws, exterminate Christians or forbid all other forms of religious belief than the Noahide Laws and Judaism. The Founding Fathers enshrined religious freedom in the Bill of Rights, which creates a separation of Church and State, which "Education Day, U. S. A." clearly

violates. The fact that the United States Congress and every President since declared that the Noahide Laws are the law of the land, and honored the birthday of the Jewish messiah Menachem Mendel Schneerson, proves that Jews dominate America and use their power to subvert the rights of American citizens and corrupt the Federal Government to serve their interests, as when they brought America into the First World War against the will of the majority.

The Nazis also bent their knees to worship and safeguard the sixth Rebbe, Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn, who would spawn the supremacist and virulently anti-Gentile seventh Rebbe, Menachem Mendel Schneerson. This is incredible given that the Lubavitcher Rebbes fulfilled the stereotype of the evil genocidal Jew and were the messengers of the Jewish messiah. Though the Nazis pretended that they were out to save the Aryan Race from the Jews, they instead saved the Rebbe from the Russian Soviets and brought him to America. The first Rebbe, Shneur Zalman believed that,

"Gentile souls are of a completely different and inferior order. They are totally evil, with no redeeming qualities whatsoever. Consequently, references to gentiles in Rabbi Shneur Zalman's teachings are invariably invidious. . . . Their material abundance derives from supernal refuse. Indeed, they themselves derive from refuse, which is why they are more numerous than the Jews, as the pieces of chaff outnumber the kernels. . . . All Jews were innately good, all gentiles innately evil. Jews were the pinnacle of creation and served the Creator, gentiles its nadir and worshiped the heavenly hosts."-([105](#))

The first Rebbe also held that the seventh and final Rebbe would herald the arrival of the messiah of the Jews and the ingathering of the Jews in Palestine. Israel Shahak and Norton Mezvinsky quoted the seventh Rebbe Menachem Mendel Schneerson and translated his words from Hebrew into English in their book *Jewish Fundamentalism in Israel (Pluto Middle Eastern Series)*, Pluto Press, United Kingdom, (1999), pp. 59-61,

"A modern and influential expression of the attitudes derived above is evident in the teachings and writings of the late 'Lubovitcher Rebbe,' Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, who headed the Chabad movement and wielded great influence among many religious Jews in Israel as well as in the United States. Schneerson and his Lubovitch followers are Haredim; nevertheless, they involved themselves in Israel's political life and shared many concepts with Gush Emunim and the NRP. The ideas of Rabbi Schneerson that appear below are taken from a book of his recorded messages to followers in Israel, titled *Gatherings of Conversations* and published in the Holy Land in 1965. During the subsequent three decades of his life until his death, Rabbi Schneerson remained consistent; he did not change any of the opinions. What Rabbi Schneerson taught either was or immediately became official, Lubovitch, Hassidic belief. Regarding the non-Jew the Lubovitcher Rebbe's views were clear even if a bit disorderly:

'In such a manner the Halacha, stipulated by the Talmud, showed that a non-Jew should be punished by death if he kills an embryo, even if the embryo is non-Jewish, while the Jew should not be, even if the embryo is Jewish. As we [the talmudic sages] learn from Exodus 22:21, beginning with the words 'and if any mischief will follow.' This quoted verse is a part of a passage beginning in verse 21, describing what should be done 'if men strive and hurt a woman with child,' thus damaging the embryo. Verse 22, whose beginning is quoted by the Lubovitcher Rebbe, says in full: 'And if any mischief will follow, then you shall give soul for soul.' (Some English translations use the wording 'life for life' instead of 'soul for soul.') The above stated difference in the punishment of a Jew and a non-Jew for the same crime is common in the Talmud and Halacha. The Lubovitcher Rebbe continued:

'The difference between a Jewish and a non-Jewish person stems from the common expression: 'Let us differentiate.' Thus, we do not have a case of profound change in which a person is merely on a superior level. Rather, we have a case of 'let us differentiate' between totally different species. This is what needs to be said about the body: the body of a Jewish person is of a totally different quality from the body of [members] of all nations of the world. . . The Old Rabbi [a pseudonym for one of the holy Lubovitch rabbis]

explained that the passage in Chapter 49 of Hatanya [the basic book of Chabad]: 'And you have chosen us' [the Jews] means specifically that the Jewish body was chosen [by God], because a choice is thus made between outwardly similar things. The Jewish body 'looks as if it were in substance similar to bodies of non-Jews,' but the meaning. . . is that the bodies only seem to be similar in material substance, outward look and superficial quality. The difference of the inner quality, however, is so great that the bodies should be considered as completely different species. This is the reason why the Talmud states that there is an halachic difference in attitude about the bodies of non-Jews [as opposed to the bodies of Jews] 'their bodies are in vain.'. . . An even greater difference exists in regard to the soul. Two contrary types of soul exist, a non-Jewish soul comes from three satanic spheres, while the Jewish soul stems from holiness.

As has been explained, an embryo is called a human being, because it has both body and soul. Thus, the difference between a Jewish and a non-Jewish embryo can be understood. There is also a difference in bodies. The body of a Jewish embryo is on a higher level than is the body of a non-Jew. This is expressed in the phrase 'let us differentiate' about the body of a non-Jew, which is a totally different kind. The same difference exists in regard to the soul: the soul of a Jewish embryo is different than the soul of a non-Jewish embryo. We therefore ask: Why should a non-Jew be punished if he kills even a non-Jewish embryo while a Jew should not be punished even if he kills a Jewish embryo? The answer can be understood by [considering] the general difference between Jews and non-Jews: A Jew was not created as a means for some [other] purpose; he himself is the purpose, since the substance of all [divine] emanations was created only to serve the Jews. 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth' [Genesis 1:1] means that [the heavens and the earth] were created for the sake of the Jews, who are called the 'beginning.' This means everything, all developments, all discoveries, the creation, including the 'heavens and the earth'-- are vanity compared to the Jews. The important things are the Jews, because they do not exist for any [other] aim; they themselves are [the divine] aim.'

After some additional cabbalistic explanation the Lubovitcher Rebbe concluded:

'Following from what has already been said, it can be understood why a non-Jew should be punished by death if he kills an embryo and why a Jew should not be punished by death. The difference between the embryo and a [baby that was] born is that the embryo is not a self-contained reality but rather is subsidiary; either it is subsidiary to its mother or to the reality created after birth when the [divine] purpose of its creation is then fulfilled. In its present state the purpose is still absent. A non-Jew's entire reality is only vanity. It is written, 'And the strangers shall stand and feed your flocks' [Isaiah 61: 5]. The entire creation [of a non-Jew] exists only for the sake of the Jews. Because of this a non-Jew should be punished with death if he kills an embryo, while a Jew, whose existence is most important, should not be punished with death because of something subsidiary. We should not destroy an important thing for the sake of something subsidiary. It is true that there is a prohibition against [hurting] an embryo, because it is something that will be born in the future and in a hidden form already exists. The death penalty should be implicated only when visible matters are affected; as previously noted, the embryo is merely of subsidiary importance.'

It is amazing that the Nazis guaranteed the survival of these genocidally racist Jewish leaders, while attacking assimilationist Jews. Their program was not only a Zionist program, but they actively and knowingly assisted the most anti-Gentile Jews to become leaders of the world and messiah of the Jews. The Chabad Lubavitch movement, which views the deceased Rebbe Menachem Mendel Schneerson as the messiah of the Jews, presently dominates the Trump administration in America, Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud Government in Israel and Vladimir Putin's dictatorship in Russia. Trump's daughter Ivanka and son-in-law Jared Kushner honored the Rebbe's grave. Both Ivanka and Jared Kushner are Jewish.

The Zionists put Adolf Hitler in power and instigated the Second World War to persecute European Jews and force them into Palestine against their will, as well as to create sympathy for the Jews to commit genocide against the Palestinians. Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion predicted both of these results of the two world wars as necessary conditions for Zionism to succeed.

Some Christian Zionists have agreed. Matthew Haag reported for *The New York Times*,

"Hagee: Hitler was part of God's plan for Israel

Mr. Hagee has also taken a leading role in conservative politics and threw his support behind Senator John McCain of Arizona in the 2008 presidential election. But Mr. McCain later disavowed Mr. Hagee's endorsement after the pastor's past remarks about Hitler and the Holocaust surfaced.

In a sermon in the late 1990s, Mr. Hagee said the Bible made clear that Hitler and the Holocaust -- when about six million Jews were killed -- were part of God's plan to return Jews to Israel. 'How did it happen? Because God allowed it to happen,' he said, referring to the Holocaust. 'Why did it happen? Because God said my top priority for the Jewish people is to get them to come back to the land of Israel.'" [\(106\)](#)

The majority of Jews did not want to travel to the desert the Zionists wanted for them--until the Nazis had committed massive pogroms against European Jews. Zionist leader and future first President of Israel, Chaim Weizmann stated in 1914, before the First World War began,

"We cannot take Palestine yet, even if it were given to us. Even if the great miracle had happened and we had obtained the Charter, we should have to wait for the greater miracle--for the Jews to know how to make use of this Charter." [\(107\)](#)

The First World War gave Palestine to the Jews, but they did not want it. The Second World War and Holocaust created the incentive for Jews to emigrate to Palestine. Weizmann admitted in 1927 that,

"We Jews got the Balfour Declaration quite unexpectedly; or, in other words, we are the greatest war profiteers. [***] The Jews, they knew, were against

us; we stood alone on a little island, a tiny group of Jews with a foreign past."-(108)

Future first Prime Minister of Israel, Zionist terrorist David Ben-Gurion stated,

"The First World War brought us the Balfour Declaration. The Second ought to bring us the Jewish State."-(109)

Albert Einstein wrote to Gustav Bucky on 15 July 1933,

"I really do believe that any action aimed at keeping Jews in Germany would have the effect of speeding up their annihilation."-(110)

Albert Einstein told Peter A. Bucky that the Holocaust had the benefit of uniting "all the Jews in the world",

"But the suffering had not been in vain, in Einstein's view. He felt that the Jews who died in Hitler's pogroms had strengthened the bond uniting all of the Jews in the world."-(111)

In 1945, Einstein wrote, among other things,

"[The Jews'] status as a uniform political group is proved to be a fact by the behavior of their enemies. Hence in striving toward a stabilization of the international situation they should be considered as though they were a nation in the customary sense of the word. [***] In parts of Europe Jewish life will probably be impossible for years to come. In decades of hard work and voluntary financial aid the Jews have restored the soil of Palestine to

fertility. All these sacrifices were made because of trust in the officially sanctioned promise given by the governments in question after the last war, namely that the Jewish people were to be given a secure home in their ancient Palestinian country. To put it mildly, the fulfillment of this promise has been but hesitant and partial. Now that the Jews--especially the Jews in Palestine--have in this war too rendered a valuable contribution, the promise must be forcibly called to mind. The demand must be put forward that Palestine, within the limits of its economic capacity, be thrown open to Jewish immigration. If supranational institutions are to win that confidence that must form the most important buttress for their endurance, then it must be shown above all that those who, trusting to these institutions, have made the heaviest sacrifices are not defrauded."([112](#))

The Holocaust didn't just provide the pretext for the Jewish takeover of Palestine. The Holocaust also served as justification for the Bolshevik takeover of Eastern Europe to "de-Nazify" it.

Where did the mystical figure 6 million come from? It came from the Bible, in the book of *Leviticus* 25:10, which states "you shall return" with the cryptic numerical message interpreted by Jewish scholars of the Hebrew gematria to mean "you shall return minus 6--minus six million Jews in the year 1948", kind of like 6 iotas of difference between divinity and humanity. Why has the six million figure become a religious dogma shielded from public scrutiny by numerous laws in several nations? Jewry has engaged in a tremendous censorship campaign and has been waging war on the public's right to know for 73 years to preserve the belief that exactly six million Jews were exterminated in the Holocaust, but why? The mass media constantly harp on the harm done to Jews in the Holocaust, but almost never discuss the more than one hundred million victims of Bolshevik genocide, nor the fact that leading Jews organized and orchestrated the Armenian Genocide, and both world wars, as well as created the Cold War. Obviously, they seek to portray Jewry as if innocent victims who have never done harm to anyone.

The divine number 6,000,000 derives from cabalistic gematria. Rabbi Benjamin Blech wrote in his book *The Secrets of Hebrew Words*, Rowman & Littlefield, Inc., Lanham, Maryland, (1991/2001/2004), at pages 214-215,

"These are the words chosen to be inscribed on the Liberty Bell. It is in the Jubilee year that 'ye shall return every man unto his possession and ye shall return every man unto his family.'

The Hebrew word for 'ye shall return,' (TaShuVU), seems to be spelled incorrectly. Grammatically it requires another (vav). It ought to read (TaShUVU).

Why is it lacking the letter (vav), which stands for 6? (TaShuVU) (without the 'vav') is a prediction to the Jewish people of ultimate return to their national homeland. (TaShuVU) in numbers adds up to 708: (tav) = 400, (shin) = 300, (vet) = 2, (vav) = 6). When we write the year, we ignore the millennia. In 1948 on the secular calendar, we witnessed the miracle of Jewish return to Israel. On the Hebrew calendar it was the year 5708. That was the year predicted by the incomplete word (TaShuVU), you shall return. We did return, lacking 6--an all-important 6 million of our people who perished during the Holocaust.

Yet the fulfillment of the prediction of return in precisely that year implied by the gematria of (TaShuVU) gives us firm hope that the words of the Prophets for Final Redemption will come true as well."

Ben Weintraub called attention to the fact that this exposition on the significance of the word meaning "you shall return" explained why the Jews insist that six million Jews were exterminated in the Holocaust, not one more, not one less, in his book *The Holocaust Dogma of Judaism*, Cosmo Publishing, Washington, (1995). The gematria of the Hebrew word for "ye shall return" is supposedly deliberately misspelled to indicate that the Jews would return to Palestine minus 6 million Jews in the year 1948.

Now that we know why the number six million was *chosen*, we have the right and the obligation to ask when it was *chosen*. Don Heddesheimer's book *The First Holocaust: Jewish Fund Raising Campaigns with Holocaust Claims During and After World War I*, and *Six Million Open Gates* by S.A.R. Lynch, demonstrate that Jewry were claiming that 6 million Jews were about to be exterminated in Eastern Europe at least as early as 1900, long before Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933, but not long after Theodor Herzl published his Zionist treatise *The Jewish State*, in 1896, calling for the Jews to return to Palestine. For this to happen, according to Jewish prophecy, six million Jews had to perish in a "holocaust"--in a burnt offering.

The Jews not only repeatedly stated that 6 million Jews were about to be exterminated in the period from 1900 to 1922, they believed this was a necessary step towards the conquest of Palestine from the Palestinians and the ingathering of the Jews in Palestine. Today, they would have us believe that it was just a mere coincidence that shortly after they predicted 6 million Jews would die in Eastern Europe, while holding to the prophecy that the Jews would only return minus 6 million, a Bolshevik blow-hard named Adolf Hitler rose to power from nowhere to rule Germany.

Hitler, supposedly coincidentally, provided the Zionists with the pogrom that they were openly predicting long before Hitler became an anti-Semite. Not only that, but he supposedly gave them the 6,000,000 corpse tally they needed for their god's green light to genocide the Palestinians and take their country. And just coincidentally, the Jews took Palestine right after Hitler did his deeds. And not only that, but they have made it illegal in many countries to question the mystical figure six million with scientific facts, and have censored every voice telling the truth about discrepancies in the figures. What are the Jews hiding? And not only all of that, but the Eastern Eurasian Empire many had predicted would emerge at the close of WW I did emerge at the close of WW II, and it was not a German Empire as was forecast, but a Bolshevik Soviet Empire. This happened with the full support of the Western Allies in retaliation for the predicted massive pogroms against the Jews.

The public revelations of the prophesy calling for the destruction of six million Jews came after the Holocaust, but it was not the first public statement of the significance to of the Hebrew letter *vav* in Judaism. It was also not the first time that Jews stated that the year 1948 would be the date of their return to Palestine.

In 1812, Hungarian rabbi Joseph Crooll informed us of the biblical sources which state that the Jews will first rule over, and then exterminate, the Gentiles; and that the nation of Israel would be founded in the year 1948 AD, just as it later was,

"The Messiah was to be conqueror .--He will subdue all nations by his coming; and he who will be called the Messiah, and whoever is the true Messiah, will be able to perform and finish every thing; nay, without fighting he will never settle his kingdom; and this we shall here prove. --Ask of me,

and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Psalm ii. 8.

1. To obtain this large inheritance and possession, cannot be done except by fighting, as it is written, Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. Psalm ii. 9.

2. Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces. Daniel ii. 34.

3. Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion; for I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs of brass, and thou shalt beat in pieces many nations; and I will consecrate their gain unto the Lord, and their substance unto the Lord of the whole earth. Micah iv. 13.

4. That we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us. Luke i. 71 .

5. The Lord of Hosts shall defend them; and they shall devour and subdue with sling stones; and they shall drink and make a noise as through wine; and they shall be filled like bowls, and as the corners of the altar. Zech. ix. 15.

6. In that day will I make the governors of Judah like an hearth of fire among the wood, and like a torch of fire in a sheaf; and they shall devour all the nations round about, on the right hand and on the left: and Jerusalem shall be inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem. Zech. xii. 6.

Although the king, Messiah, with his people Israel, shall fight all nations, yet the victory will not be theirs, but the Lord's, for so it is written.

1. Then shall the Lord go forth, and fight against the nations, as when he fought in the day of battle. Zech. xiv. 3. The Lord is a man of war. Exodus xv. 3.

2. The Lord shall go forth as a mighty man; he shall stir up jealousy like a man of war; he shall cry, yea, roar, he shall prevail against his enemies. Isaiah xlii. 13.

Perhaps the Gentiles will say, we never shall go and fight against the Messiah; this is not true, for when he shall come, they shall not believe him to be the Messiah, although they will see wonders in heaven and on earth, yet shall they not believe him: and so it is written, The king's of the earth shall set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against his anointed. Psalm ii. 2.

The Gentiles are challenged to a battle. 3. Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles; Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up. Joel iii. 9.

The challenge is accepted. Now also many nations are gathered against thee, that say, Let her be defiled, and let our eye look, &c. Micah iv. 11. And all the nations shall be gathered together against Jerusalem. Zech. xii. 3.

Jerusalem shall be taken by the Gentiles. For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled, and the women ravished; and half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of the people shall not be cut off from the city. Zech. xiv. 2. This will be the last battle in this world; and after this battle shall the kingdom of the Messiah be established, from one end of the world to the other end.

Thus far it is clearly proved, that the kingdom of the Messiah cannot be established, until he first fight against the Gentiles. This will be his commission to appear like a mighty king, and subdue all, but he will not be a preacher.

A particular observation concerning the law of Moses. Every man knows that whatever has a beginning has also an end. We know that man was formed of dust, and unto it he must return; the nature of man is changeable in all his actions; to-day he is bad, to-morrow he is good; to-day he is good, and to-morrow he is bad; to-day he says Yes, and to-morrow he says No; to-day he says No, and to-morrow he says Yes; to-day he says, I will, but to-morrow, I will not; what he had spoken yesterday, to-day he has already forgotten; what he shall speak to-morrow, he knows not; nay, the very minute before, he knows not what he shall speak. But we know this, that there is only one that has no beginning and no end, and this is God: no man will contradict me when I say, that every word that God intended to speak to man, was known to him from everlasting; he, by his Godly wisdom, prepared to himself a drawing by which he was to build this world; in this drawing were specified, the length and breadth of it; and there was an appointed time for every thing, when to begin and when to end; every nation, that was to appear afterwards, was called by its name; and a great number of particular men were called by their name beforehand, yea, every man that was to be born was known unto him: in this drawing were also described, particular rivers and their names, particular mountains and their names, deserts and their names, cities and their names: in this drawing is also to be found how long this world shall exist; also the good and bad

fortune of every nation: this drawing is commonly known by the name of *the law of Moses*. He, by his Godly wisdom, prepared also sub-drawings; but all of them are only the channels of the former: these sub-drawings are commonly known by the name of the prophets. In due time, when he thought proper by his Godly wisdom to create this world, every thing appeared according as it was described in this great drawing.

Abridgment of the Law and the Prophets.-- We find in this drawing that in six days the world was created. We ask, why just six days, neither more nor less? We also believe that he who created this world in six days, could have done it in one day, in one hour, nay, in one minute: here we must acknowledge, that it was intended to represent something. *One* reason is this, to shew that the number of six is a complete number, which is to denote the four quarters of this world, heaven above, and the earth beneath; these six points include the whole description of the drawing, and the Lord over the whole of this great fabric is only one. This point will be handled more in the following pages. *Secondly*, That each day is to represent a thousand years, that is, that this world shall exist for the space of six thousand years; the seventh day, which is called the sabbath, represented, that after six thousand years, there shall be a sabbatical time for a thousand years.

The Creation of man was the last; his name was called Adam: in the original this name consists only of three letters, viz. [Hebrew characters: Mem Daleth Aleph] ADM. In this name is represented the beginning of the world, also the centre, and the end. The letter A denotes Adam, the letter D is David, the M is the Messiah.

In the year of the creation, 2854, David was born; and so long as it is from Adam to David, even so long, or near it, will be the time of the coming of the Messiah; but never before. By this account it appears, that the time of the appearance of the Messiah is near at hand; for if we add 2854, then the coming of the Messiah will be in the year of the creation 5708 [1948 AD]. This present year we count 5571, and here we find that there are yet 137 years to the time of his coming; but we know that this time will be shortened; and, according to the opinion of one great and eminent Rabbi, there are only 29 years more to the time of his coming, and when we shall begin to count 5600 all things in this world will be settled."-([113](#))

The cabalistic Zohar states:

"At every sixty years of the sixth thousand the He will mount a stage higher, acquiring greater strength. And after six hundred years of the sixth thousand there will be opened the gates of wisdom above and the fountains of wisdom below, and the world will make preparations on the sixth day of the week, when the sun is about to set. [***] R, Judah said in reply: 'This is what I have learnt from my father concerning the mysteries of the letters of the Divine Name, and of the duration of the world as well as of the days of creation, all of which belongs to the same mystical doctrine. At that time the rainbow will appear in the cloud in radiant colours, like a woman that decks herself out for her husband, in fulfilment of the verse, 'and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant' (Gen. IX, 16), a passage already explained elsewhere. 'I will see it' with all its bright colours, and I will thus 'remember the everlasting covenant.' Who is the everlasting covenant? It is the community of Israel. The Vau will join the He, and will resuscitate her from the dust. When the Vau shall move to join the He, heavenly signs will appear in the world, and the Reubenites will make war against all the world; and so the community of Israel will be raised from the dust, for the Holy One will have dwelt with her in exile years to the number of Vau times Yod, that is, six times ten, after which she will be raised, and vengeance will be executed on the world, and the lowly will be exalted.' Said R. Jose to him: 'All you say is right, being [117b] mystically indicated by the letters, and we need not enter upon any other calculations regarding the end (qets). For in the book of the venerable R. Yeba we find the same calculation. The verse, 'Then shall the land satisfy her Sabbaths' (Lev. XXVI, 34) is an allusion to the mystical implication of the Vau, as indicated in a subsequent verse, 'And I will remember my covenant with Jacob'¹ (Ibid. 42), and it then says, 'and I will remember the land' (Ibid.), indicating the community of Israel. The word 'will satisfy' (tirzeh) signifies that the Holy One will be favourable to her. As for the 'one day' of which the companions have spoken, it is assuredly all hidden with the Holy One, and it is all found in the mystery of the letters of the Divine Name; for R. Jose here has revealed the end of the exile by means of these letters.' [***] Happy are those who will be left alive at the end of the sixth millennium to enter on the Sabbath." [\(114\)](#)

Arthur Edward Waite summarized the Zoharic literature on the date of the arrival of the messiah in his book *The Secret Doctrine in Israel: A Study of the Zohar and Its Connections*, Occult Research Press, New York, (n.d.), pp. 148-150:

"In the time of the letter He¹--that is, when the He shall rise from the earth--God will fulfil that which is mentioned in Isaiah. The reference is to c. lx, at the end of verse 22, and it reads in the Authorised Version: 'I the Lord will hasten it in his time';² but the Zohar gives: 'I am the Lord; and it is I who will hasten these marvels when the time thereof shall have come.' When Israel was driven from its abode the letters of the Sacred Name were separated one from another, if it be permissible so to speak; the He was separated from the Vau; and hence the Psalmist said: 'I am dumb with silence.'³ When the Vau is separated from the He the Word is stilled. The day of the letter He is the fifth millenary--the period of Israel in exile. When the sixth millenary comes, the Vau shall raise up the He, and Israel shall be lifted also from the dust.⁴ After six hundred years of the sixth millenary the Gates of Supreme Wisdom shall open, and the springs of Wisdom shall begin to pour upon this world, which will make ready to enter worthily into the seventh millenary, and this latter will constitute the Sabbath of creation.

Assuming that we have a proper point of departure for calculation, we have in another place¹ the exact year of the Messiah's advent. When sixty years shall have elapsed after the sixth century of the sixth millenary, it is said that heaven shall visit the daughter of Jacob. In the seventieth year the King Messiah shall be revealed in the province of Galilee. The portents will be as follows: (1) The rainbow--which is now tarnished, because it serves only as a memorial that the world will be destroyed no more by a deluge--will shine with very brilliant dyes, like a betrothed lady adorning herself to enter into the presence of her spouse.² (2) A star will appear in the East and swallow up seven stars in the North.³ (3) Presumably after a period, a fixed star will appear in the middle of the firmament and will be visible for seventy days. It will have seventy rays and will be surrounded by seventy other stars.⁴ (4) The city of Rome will fall to pieces⁵--an intimation which should be of moment to the hot gospel of certain protestant second-advent preachers,

whose vestiges remain among us. (5) A great King will rise up and conquer the world.⁶ There will be war against Israel, but the chosen people shall be delivered. According to one account, the seventy celestial chiefs who rule the seventy nations of the earth will marshal all the legions of the world to make war on the sacred city of Jerusalem, but they will be exterminated by the power of the Holy One.⁷ It is written: 'And the house of Jacob shall be a fire, and the house of Joseph a flame and the house of Esau for stubble.' As such stubble, by such fire and flame shall the nations perish. Thereafter the King Messiah will cause Jerusalem to be rebuilt;² the Holy one will remember that covenant which He has made with Israel; and in that day will David be also raised up.³ The Messiah will draw to him the whole world; it shall be so to the end of the century; and then the Vau shall be united with the He.⁴ It will be the period of true bridals; the Messiah will bring about union between the palaces above and below, as also between El and Shaddai.⁵

The present place of Messiah, according to the prevailing opinion, is in the Garden of Eden, but as the testimony is not in full accord must be left open as to whether this is the Eden above or that which is below. Wheresoever it be, there is a most secret place in the hiddenness which is called the Bird's Nest, and therein he abides.⁶ In the Paradise there is also a certain place which is called the Palace of the Sick;⁷ the Messiah enters therein and calls upon all the diseases, sorrows and troubles of Israel in exile to assail himself, and this comes to pass accordingly. Were it otherwise there is no one who could suffer the penalty due to his misdeeds. Hence it is said: 'Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows.'⁸ So long as Israel dwelt in the Holy Land, and sacrifices were offered therein, Israel was preserved thereby from all maladies and penalties; now it is the Messiah who bears them--as it is affirmed, for the whole world; but I fear that this can be understood only as the world of Israel.⁹"

The Zohar states,

"She therefore lies in the dust all the day of the He, that is, the whole of the fifth thousand, which is symbolised [117a] by the Vau, begins, the Vau will resuscitate the He at six times ten (an allusion to the sixty souls), which

means the Vau repeated ten times. The Vau will ascend to the Yod and redescend to the He. The Vau will be multiplied into the He ten times, making sixty, when it will raise the exiles from the dust. At every sixty years of the sixth thousand the He will mount a stage higher, acquiring greater strength. And after six hundred years of the sixth thousand there will be opened the gates of wisdom above and the fountains of wisdom below, and the world will make preparations on the sixth day of the week, when the sun is about to set"-(115)

"But the chief reason is because the passage speaks of the exile of Israel, intimating that the redemption of Israel will come about through the mystic force of the letter vau, namely, in the sixth millennium, and, more precisely, after six seconds and a half a time. When the sixtieth year shall have passed over the threshold of the sixth millennium, the God of heaven will visit the daughter of Jacob with a preliminary remembrance (p'qidah). Another six and a half years will then elapse, and there will be a full remembrance of her; then another six years, making together seventy-two years and a half. In the year sixty-six the Messiah will appear in the land of Galilee. [***] Happy are those who will be left alive at the end of the sixth millennium to enter on the Sabbath."-(116)

6 Ludendorff and the Socialist Agenda for WW I

In 1919, Walther Rathenau declared that the First World War was in fact a "World Revolution" which had overthrown Monarchy and which would displace the indigenous peoples of advanced nations and replace them with mass migrations of third world immigrants in a new world order of vertical, rather than horizontal, revolution.-(117) Rathenau forecast that the citizens of the advanced nations would be forced to migrate out of their homelands, and that the lower peoples would advance on them, displace them and replace them. The massive population transfers of the Soviet Union fulfilled Rathenau's predictions. Rathenau supported the Bolsheviks of Russia.

Oswald Spengler stated in December of 1919, that the First World War was a Socialist Revolution. He revealed the fact that the main reason why Germany entered the war in 1914 was to impose "Prussian Socialism" on the German Empire. The leaders of Germany at the time were the Hohenzollern Prussian King, Kaiser Wilhelm II, and the Prussian military under the command of the Prussians Erich Ludendorff and Paul von Hindenburg.

Prussian Socialism has deep roots in Freemasonry, Rosicrucianism, Hermeticism, cabalah and other occult beliefs--and in the philosophies of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. Hegel was a major influence on Karl Marx and the Prussian aristocracy. Hegel declared that the Prussian State had achieved perfection. Hegel defined "perfection" based on his knowledge of Hermeticism, cabalah, Rosicrucianism, the occult, Freemasonry, etc.

The Prussian aristocracy was full of Freemasons and Jews, and was highly receptive to Hegel's ideals. The Prussian Monarchy, under the powerful and direct influence of the British Monarchy, sought to destroy all Monarchy in WW I and pave the way for "National Socialism". Socialism was meant to ultimately give way to international Communism as an historical step towards the supposed Utopia of the Jewish messianic era. The Prussian Monarchy, together with the Russian Aristocracy, decapitated itself to make room for Socialism on Continental Europe. The Socialist Revolution had long been underway in Great Britain.

Hegel's perfect State ideal evolved into Spengler's "National Socialism" of "Prussian Socialism", in part as a supposed response to the international Socialism of Marx. Marxism became unpopular in Germany after the post-war Communist revolutions failed and the Red Terror of Bolshevik Russia and Hungary frightened the world. Marxism was also not anti-Semitic enough to accomplish the goals of the Zionists. Spengler and Ludendorff sought to salvage Socialism by disingenuously declaring it "anti-Marxist". Ludendorff made his National Socialism anti-Semitic in support of Zionism. The new Socialism would have to be authoritarian to force the people into perpetual war and the Jews into Palestine. It would have to be racially Nationalistic to prevent the Jews from assimilating and strip them of German citizenship, leaving them nowhere to go but Palestine.

Spengler published his treatise *Preussentum und Sozialismus* ("Prussianism and Socialism") right at the same time that the Prussian General Erich Ludendorff ordered Adolf Hitler to convert the German Workers' Party into the *National Socialist German Workers' Party*, or Nazi Party. Ludendorff's

National Socialism was very much like Spengler's Prussian Socialism, though its roots went further back into Austria and the Sudetenland as a pan-Germanic and anti-Slavic movement. That platform continued the struggle between Germany and Russia which would eventually hand Eastern Europe over to the Bolsheviks. Both Ludendorff and Spengler used anti-Marxism as a ruse to justify the imposition of Socialism on the German People--National Socialism which would lead straight into international Marxism when Germany went to war with the Soviet Union.

Spengler contrasted English and Prussian Socialism, much like the personal dichotomy embodied in Kaiser Wilhelm II, whose mother was a Jewish Marxist and the daughter of Queen Victoria of England, and whose father also rejected the Prussian Monarchy in favor a Socialist Parliament on the model of the British system. But there would be no return to Monarchy after Wilhelm II destroyed it in Germany, in collaboration with the Jewish Socialists. Spengler and Ludendorff set about instead to create a Socialist dictatorship after the fashion of Leninism, which could lead the way to Communism through permanent war, which was permanent revolution.

Spengler wrote in a very Leninist style and pretended that Bolshevism was Prussianism,

"The word 'Socialism' does not refer to the profoundest, but rather the loudest question of our time. Everyone means something different by the term. Everyone puts into this catchword of all catchwords what he loves or hates, fears or desires. Yet no one grasps the restrictiveness or breadth of the historical circumstances. Is Socialism an instinct or a system--the ultimate goal of Mankind, or simply the present state of affairs? Or is it just the conquest of a single class? Is it identical to Marxism? [***] Genuine socialists stood in the last struggle at the front, or lay in the mass graves of half of Europe, those who had arisen in August 1914, and who were betrayed. [***] And that, this German Socialist revolution took place in 1914. It was carried out in legitimate and proper military ways. Its significance barely intelligible to the average person, it will slowly transform the repulsiveness of 1918 into a thing of the past and categorize it as a factor in the German Socialist revolution's progressive development. [***] What the German people promised themselves in 1914, what had already slowly begun without pathos and for which two million men had fallen, was denied

and destroyed. And then one was dumbfounded, not knowing how to promote the fact that a progressive revolution was taking place. Which was very important, because the workers, who had expected something very different, came to look upon it with suspicion; but it was not achieved by the daily sloganeering into the empty winds. [***] Six thousand years of advanced human history lay before us. [***] Instead, the Prussian lifestyle has bred an equally strong and profound class consciousness, a common purpose not of rest, but of work, of class as a professional community; and indeed infused the professions--the officer, the official, not least the creation of Bebel, the class-conscious worker--with that state of mind desirous of serving all, for the whole, for the state. [***] In the way of the Prussians, the individual will is completely consumed by the common will."([118](#))

It is important to note Spengler's Talmudic timeline. He dated the world at six thousand years, which meant that it was time for the Jewish messianic era, the Sabbath Millennium, to begin.

There is a long and intertwined history between Hermeticism and Socialism. The catalyst combining the two was cabalah and the carriers of the occult were largely Freemasons. Jewry realized that the Utopian idealism of Socialism could be employed to turn the Royalty against itself, and the people against their Monarchy. The Essenes had demonstrated to the Jews how idealism led to self sacrifice that was beneficial to wealthy Jewry. The Utopian idealism of Christianity served the Jews to destroy paganism and defeat Rome with Judaism. In much the same way that Jews employed Christianity and Islam to destroy indigenous religions, the Jews employed Socialism to destroy the Monarchy of Gentiles. Socialism has deep roots in the beliefs of the Essenes, Christianity, Hermeticism and Cabalah, with these forces and their beliefs finding advocates in the same influential figures in the Nineteenth Century.

The Communists adopted the practices of the Essenes to fulfill Jewish messianic prophecy and impose the Noahide Laws on Gentiles. The Essenes were a sect of Jews a little before, during, and little after the time of Christ, who, like Christ, opposed the Scribes and Pharisees (*Matthew 23*). The Essenes lived communally and did not own private property. This served the Jewish messianic agenda of the big Jews, in that Jews believe that all property belongs to them because the Gentiles did accept the law of the

Jews' god which was offered to all, but only the Jews accepted it on Mount Sinai. They further believe that all property ultimately belongs to the King of the Jews. Though the Jews accepted the law, and the Gentiles did not, the Jews nevertheless insist that Gentiles must abide by the Noahide Laws and surrender their property to the Jews, or be executed by decapitation.

The Socialist Russian Revolution, which took place during WW I, was funded by German-Jewish financiers and the German Government under First Quartermaster General Erich Ludendorff, who came under the influence of the Jewish Freemason Israel Gelfand (a. k. a. "Parvus"). The big Jews sought to free Russian Jews from the oppressive Pale of Settlement and pogroms and to further the cause of the Jews in taking Palestine. They also wanted to take over the Russian Government and steal the wealth of Russia. They further sought murderous revenge and committed genocide against the Russians, quickly murdering 30 million people and enslaving the rest.

Revolution in Russia was promoted by the German Government, especially by Ludendorff. Jewish Freemason Israel Gelfand (codename "Parvus") convinced Ludendorff that an unstable government in Russia, or a friendly government in Russia, would profit the Germans by allowing the Germans to transfer large portions of their troops from the Eastern Front to the Western Front. The starving Germans, who suffered from a British naval blockade, could then supply themselves with grain and other essentials of life from Eastern Europe. Ludendorff sent Lenin from Switzerland to Russia in a sealed train car with large sums of money and Jewish Bolsheviks to takeover the Russian Revolution. The German Government continued to supply the Bolsheviks with gold and military advisors. This was but one of many services the German Government and Erich Ludendorff performed for the International Communists.

Ludendorff claimed after the war that he had been duped by the Jews to support the Bolsheviks. After the war, Walter Rathenau secured the Rappollo Treaty with the Bolsheviks, in preparation for the Second World War.

In early 1917, Ludendorff instigated massive submarine attacks engineered to isolate Great Britain. This predictably enraged Americans who had been propagandized to hate Germans for the German U-Boot attack on the Lusitania in 1915, and whose non-neutral shipping to Great Britain would inevitably come under attack by Ludendorff's submarines.

At the same time, Ludendorff carried forward old German plans for a war between Mexico and America, which essentially mirrored the same plan of

Wilson's Wall Street friend, the Socialist "Colonel" Edward M. House. The bankers wanted a war between Mexico and America, so that they could seize control of Mexican gold mines and oil reserves. Ludendorff was actually helping, not hurting, the Wilson administration by attempting to start a war between Mexico and America.

The ridiculous German plot was conveniently discovered by the interception of the Zimmermann Telegram which exposed it. German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann had called for Mexico to declare war on the United States in the event America declared war on Germany. The submarine attacks and the German provocation for a Mexican war on America coincided and provided Woodrow Wilson with just the pretexts he needed to gin up an American declaration of war against Germany. All this happened just at the time when the Zionists had made a *quid pro quo* deal with Great Britain for America to enter the war on their side in exchange for the Balfour Declaration promising Palestine to the Jews.

Ludendorff could not have done more to benefit the Zionist cause if he had tried--that is until he sent Adolf Hitler in to infiltrate the German Workers' Party, build it up as a Zionist and Socialist front, and convert it into the Nazi Party to lead Germany into another disastrous world war. Ludendorff also helped to expose the fact that Jews had stabbed Germany in the back, which provided the basis for Hitler's feigned anti-Semitism. On that basis, both Hitler and Ludendorff called for the forced expulsion of the Jews by an autocratic Socialist government, which is exactly what the Zionists wanted. Ludendorff created a German plan for total and permanent war after the fashion of Marx, "Parvus" and Trotsky's permanent revolution and permanent war. Ludendorff also called for Germany to take Madagascar, which the Nazis considered using as a Zionist safe haven and rest stop for European Jews in preparation for their eventual conquest of Palestine.

Ludendorff supported the revolutionaries in Mexico, just as he supported Lenin in Russia. Mexico became the first country in the Americas to recognize the Soviet Union in August of 1924. The Mexican Communist Party maintained strong ties with the Soviets.

Roger Casement conspired with Arthur Zimmermann and other Germans to receive German arms and support for the Communist Irish movement *Sinn Fein* to use in their war against the British. The plan was for the Germans to receive permission to use Ireland as a base for German submarine warfare, in exchange for German arms, and German guidance to the Irish

Communists on how to chase out the British. The British caught Roger Casement and executed him.

Zimmermann and Erich Ludendorff continued to sponsor the Communists of *Sinn Fein* against Great Britain through May of 1918, and called for a war between Ireland and Great Britain. Lenin supported the Irish Easter Rising of 1916, which was the result of the Casement-Ludendorff conspiracy, and which was to have made use of German arms and advice under the direction of Erich Ludendorff. Lenin was such a strong supporter of Ludendorff's intervention in Irish politics, that he engaged in a dispute with the crypto-Jewish Communist and Freemason Karol Sobelsohn (a.k.a. "Karl Radek") over the issue. Ludendorff sent both Lenin and Radek from Switzerland to Russia in a sealed train car and heavily funded their October Revolution to overthrow the revolutionary government of Freemason Alexander Kerensky. Kerensky's father Fyodor Kerensky had been Lenin's high school language and literary teacher. Kerensky allowed Lenin to come back into Russia, despite the fact that he could have stopped Lenin and thereby prevented the Bolshevik Revolution that soon took 30 million lives.

Roddy Connolly participated in the Irish Easter Rising of 1916. His father James Connolly was one of the leaders of the Easter Rising and the author of the Socialistic book *Labour and Irish History*. Lenin proclaimed that he had read *Labour and Irish History*. James Connolly came to be revered in the Soviet Union and was known as the "Irish Lenin". In July of 1920, the Irish Communist revolutionary Roddy Connolly met Lenin in Petrograd at the opening of the Second World Congress of the Communist International.⁽¹¹⁹⁾ Erich Ludendorff's support for these Irish Communists had a significant impact on later events in the Soviet Union and an immediate impact on Lenin and Trotsky.

The Irish Communists used the symbol of the plow and Big Dipper in their Starry Plough flag beginning in 1914, which morphed into the hammer and sickle flag of the Communists. The plow was symbolic of a sword beaten into a plowshare found in *Isaiah* 2:4, denoting the end of war that Isaiah prophesied would occur when the Jews had conquered the world and placed all non-Jews under Jewish world rule. The sickle, derived from the plow made back into a form of a sword, is the sickle of Kronos of Greek mythology, which he used to castrate his father Uranus. The sickle is emblematic for the Communists of how they trick Gentiles into revolting against their own governments and thereby castrate their own national power

in favor of Communist Internationalism. The hammer of Communism is the sledgehammer of Judah Maccabee, who genocided the Greeks and sought to destroy Hellenism. The symbolism is ostensibly used to connote the revolution of the agricultural and industrial classes. That struggle mirrors the mortal combat between civilized and agrarian Jacob (the Jews) and the wild huntsman Esau (non-Jews).

The London Times published the following article on 10 February 1919, on page 10, demonstrating the support of British Communists for *Sinn Fein*,

"SOCIALISTS AT THE ALBERT HALL.

A Socialist demonstration was held at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday night to protest against intervention in Russia and to demand the withdrawal of the Allied troops from that country. Mr. F. C. Fairchild presided, and among those on the platform were Mr. Israel Zangwill, Mrs. Despard, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Messages expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were read from, among others, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Mr. E. D. Morel, Mr. Austin Harrison, and Mr. Bernard Shaw.

It was stated on the programme that the cost of the meeting was at least £400. A collection was made to meet this, but the young aliens of Jewish extraction who formed a large part of the audience and corps of stewards did not appear to contribute very liberally, and it is doubtful if anything approaching the sum stated was raised. But it is understood that substantial donations had been received previously by the organizers. The hall was not full, although on Friday it was announced that every seat had been allotted. Accommodation had been provided for the Press, and two of the speakers denounced and warned the 'scribes of the capitalist newspapers' and, incidentally, the 'camouflaged shop stewards of Scotland-yard.' A red flag draped in black commemorated Rosa Luxemburg and Liebknecht. There were also a few Sinn Fein flags on the platform.

Mr. Neil MacLean, M.P., who suggested that the workers should also demand 'Hands off Glasgow,' moved a resolution in accordance with the object of the meeting, and calling on the working class of Great Britain 'to

enforce this demand by the unreserved use of their political and industrial power.'

Mr. John MacLean, the Bolshevik 'Consul' in Glasgow, demanded the immediate release of the Sinn Feiners, and conscientious objectors and all other political prisoners of 'that brazen-faced scoundrel Woodrow Wilson.'

Mr. W. F. Watson, the chairman of the London Workers' Committee, deplored the attitude of the great majority of London workmen who were not inclined to come out on strike or remain out very long. As matters stood they must wait for the miners to move and take every possible advantage of every industrial grievance to make industry impossible."

Ludendorff wanted to create a revolution among American Blacks and pit them against American Whites. This tactic became a part of the Communist play book. The Communists later pitted their agents Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rosa Parks against American Whites. The Communists also pitted their carefully groomed agent Nelson Mandela against South African Whites. Ludendorff wanted to Balkanize America, an effort which is today spearheaded by Vladimir Putin and his KGB/FSB who sponsor secessionist movements in Texas and California. This all serves as further evidence of Ludendorff's Red agenda, and the ongoing nature of that Red agenda.

Casement and Zimmermann also were involved in a plot to send arms from America to India for an insurrection against the British which would draw their troops out of Europe. This shipment was loaded onto the vessel *Annie Larsen*, which was seized on 25 June 1915. This became the scandal of the "Hindoo Conspiracy" and the related trial in late 1917--after America had entered the war--which aided the propaganda effort to demonize the Germans in the eyes of Americans. Lenin also had his sights set on conquering India for the Communists. Had he taken it, the death toll would have been staggering. Yet again, German High Command's agenda and the Communist agenda were one. The Irish Communists played a major part in the Hindu conspiracy.⁽¹²⁰⁾

It is important to note that Ludendorff often followed a script written long before he became a military dictator over Germany. The fact that these pre-existing plans led Ludendorff to take stupid, transparently ridiculous actions which were destructive to his stated aims, demonstrates that Ludendorff was a puppet of those powers who had formulated these plans in the first place.

Ludendorff was anything but stupid. Zionist-(121) Kaiser Wilhelm II stated that the powers who formulated the belligerent, aggressive and interventionist policies which Germany adopted over the course of many decades--and which traveled through Ludendorff to Hitler--were Jews.-(122) Ludendorff lent enormous support to Communists around the globe, including India, which Lenin wanted to take so as to break up British colonialism and expand Asian Communism. The Zionists knew they would have to destroy England's colonial interests in India in order to destroy their interests in keeping Palestine for themselves. Here again, Ludendorff lent his support to this Zionist-Bolshevik objective. The Russian Revolution supported Zionism. *The New York Times* reported on 28 March 1917 on page 13,

"SEES NEW LIFE FOR ZIONISM.

Leo Motzkin Says the Russian Revolution Will Aid the Movement.

Leo Motzkin of Kieff, Russia, one of the leading Zionist publicists and the head of the international press bureau which had much to do with the acquittal of Mendel Beilis of the charge of ritual murder, is now in New York, and no one has followed recent events in Russia with greater interest than he, especially in their relation to possibilities for the Jews. Mr. Motzkin said yesterday that he was confident that the Russian revolution would mean the ultimate liberation of the Jews and unprecedented progress for the Zionist movement. But he saw many things to be done and admitted that there were still difficulties and uncertainties to be encountered.

'The Russian revolution,' said Mr. Motzkin, 'will ultimately lead to the full emancipation of the Jews in Russia, both social and national. But we cannot base too much on what we are hearing now about Jewish rights, because these rights can be established only by law, and laws cannot be made until the Constituent Assembly meets. There is no doubt, however, that the condition of the Jews in Russia was materially ameliorated in an administrative way when the temporary authorities came into power, and there is no doubt that the Constituent Assembly will grant equality to the Jews.

'There are naturally various parties among the Jews in Russia, but all agree that the present regime will give all of them equal rights. The Zionists, especially, expect the establishment of the new Government to advance their cause, for two main reasons:

'First--because the persecution of the Zionists will cease. Under the old regime the Zionist party, with other progressive parties, was persecuted and hindered. Zionism was illegal, as was evidenced by the fact that when the war began 100 Zionist cases were awaiting trial in courts. Of course, Zionism will now become legal, as will other progressive movements, and the hindrances will be removed.

'Second--With the growth of democracy and the removal of restrictions from speech and the press Zionists will be permitted to extend their propaganda and educated persons will be able to learn something of Zionism and to understand its ideal. They will learn to respect its purpose, which is simply the creation of a national cultural home for Jewish people in their ancient country. This view is based upon the fact that the present Foreign Minister of Russia has recently expressed his sympathy with the Zionist aim, and the same sentiments have been heard from other progressive statesmen in all democratic countries.'

Mr. Motzkin added that big commercial organizations in Petrograd had attempted to establish relations with similar organizations in England and America, but had been handicapped by the old regime. The fact that many members of these organizations were among the revolutionists, he said, made it certain that international business would be developed with other democratic countries."

The New York Times reported on 23 July 1917 on page 9,

*"JEWISH SOCIALISTS
FOR FREE PALESTINE*

*Appeal to Brethren Here and in
Russia to Oppose Anything That*

Hinders Allies, Who Aid It.

A notable appeal from a Jewish Socialistic labor association exiled from Palestine to Socialist brethren in the United States and Russia to oppose any movement 'having the effect of putting in question the liberation of Palestine by the allied armies,' has reached this country through official sources. The appeal seems to align the Jewish Socialists of Asia Minor firmly on the side of the Allies and against the Turks and Germans evidently with the idea that through allied victory alone can the dream of Zionism for an independent Palestine come true.

The appeal comes from the Poale Zion, a Socialist labor organization consisting of sixty to eighty members, most of them prominent in the more advanced thought of the sections from which Turkish oppression has exiled them. They are now refugees in Egypt. They belong to the artisan class, for the most part, and are now connected with Mospruds Jewish Relief Committee in Cairo.

The text of their resolution, in which they adopt for the first time a nationalistic point of view, is as follows:

'We, the Poale Zion, who are refugee Palestinians in Egypt, beg you to communicate with our Socialistic companions in America and Russia, putting the following appeal before them:

'Considering that we find ourselves at an epoch of history in which it is our duty to put events to the best possible purpose, and considering that the allied powers have openly claimed that they are fighting for the liberation of small nationalities, and considering that the advance of the British armies toward Palestine signifies for us and for our country the inauguration of an era of independence and liberty and justice, we address you, comrades, with the appeal to redouble your vigilance in proclaiming among all of those who take part in the International Socialistic Conference that for safeguarding the interests of the Jewish masses of Palestine, oppressed in the home of its ancestors by the Turkish regime, they should with all their forces oppose any resolution having the effect of putting in question the liberation of Palestine by the allied armies.'"

The New York Times reported on 9 November 1917 on page 3,

"BRITAIN FAVORS ZIONISM.

Balfour Gives Cabinet View In a
Letter to Rothschild.

LONDON, Nov. 8.--Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has written the following letter to Lord Rothschild expressing the Government's sympathy with the Zionist movement:

'The Government views with favor the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.'

Mr. Balfour adds that this declaration of sympathy with the Jewish Zionist aspirations has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet.

The Jewish Chronicle, commenting on Mr. Balfour's letter, says:

'With one step the Jewish cause has made a great bound forward. It is the perceptible lifting of the cloud of centuries; a palpable sign that the Jew--condemned for two thousand years by unparalleled wrong--is at last coming to his right. He is to be given the opportunity and means by which in place of being a hyphenation he can become a nation, in place of being a wanderer in every clime there is to be a home for him in his ancient land. The day of his exile is to be ended.'

The New York Times reported on 12 November 1917 on page 13,

"ZIONISTS HERE SEE
TEUTON PLAN HALTED

British Victories in the Holy Land
Thwart Germany's Ambition

to Control Palestine.

HER PRESS CAMPAIGN BARED

Its Aim Was to Save Enough Eastern
Territory to Menace
the Suez Canal.

American Zionists who have been watching with interest the various military operations near the Holy Land have been tremendously relieved by the events of the last few days. The British victories at Beersheba and Gaza, forecasting the eventual occupation of Jerusalem, and the promise given last week by Mr. Balfour, in the name of the British Government, that they would 'use their best endeavors to facilitate the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people,' have apparently spiked a German scheme for setting up in Palestine a Jewish State, nominally autonomous, but really under German control.

A statement issued yesterday by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs gave a detailed account of a press campaign supporting this scheme which has been going on in Germany and Austria for some time. This is held to indicate that the German military leaders foresaw the collapse of the Berlin-to-Bagdad plan and were preparing another arrangement by which it was hoped that Germany might save from the wreck of its plans in the Near East enough to form a constant menace to the Suez Canal, Egypt, and India.

'To accomplish this purpose,' says the committee, 'Germany was evidently preparing to ride roughshod, if need be, over its present ally, should Turkey refuse to recognize that it was to her 'best interests' to fall in with the new project. To give 'punch' to its publicity campaign, Germany unearthed a conspiracy between America and the Zionist Organization, including United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Julian W. Mack,

head of the American Military Insurance Department; Felix Frankfurter of the War Department, as well as Lord Walter Rothschild, leader of the English Zionists, and former Ambassador Henry W. Morgenthau to seize Palestine for exploitation by the Jews, Christian missionaries, and capitalists. 'In the end, if General Allenby hadn't gotten the jump on her by striking hard and quickly, Germany would one day soon have blandly announced the establishment of a Jewish republic under its auspices and suzerainty, and in response to Turkey's protests would have pointed to the overwhelming demand of the German people, and quoted for the benefit of its ravished ally, 'Vox populi, vox Dei.'

'If it had carried out its new plan, the establishment of an autonomous Jewish State in Palestine under its overlordship, whether with the consent of the Ottoman Government or in utter disregard of Turkey's wishes, Germany would have had, in addition to the strategical advantage that this would mean for the next war,' also the satisfaction of 'beating the Allies to it.' England, France, Italy, and Russia have already made it clear that the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine is one of their aims in this war, and in Jewish circles in America it is held that Washington's view as to the desirability of this coincides with that of the Allies.

'Some echoes of these whisperings must have reached Germany, and several of its leading publications speak harshly of these 'infamous American Zionist proposals.' Thus Die Kölnische Zeitung, published in Cologne, publishes a long screed impugning the honesty of President Wilson, and ending with these complimentary allusions to Americans in general:

The Americans belong to that class of ?????? that have been for the last sixty years undermining the proud edifice of the Turkish Empire, and haven't stopped it yet. The Palestine action fully reveals Wilson's intentions. America has dropped its mask and shown itself in its true colors--a power that has the greatest interest from the capitalistic and religious point of view to bring Turkey under the influence of missionaries and capitalists. This is the true American humanity, which is based on the alliance of the religious men with the king of trusts. Turkey has watched this campaign with the utmost patience, and now it has received the cruelest reward. It can see now that America is not far behind the other Entente Powers in their enmity to Turkey and their plans for its destruction.

Kaiser Visits Palestine.

'For Germany to give its consent to the establishment of the Jewish nationality on its historic soil, requires a reversal of its previous attitude toward Palestine. Attempts have been made to establish German colonies in the Holy Land, and Kaiser Wilhelm has paid several visits to Palestine in order to win favor with the peoples of that country, and to encourage his subjects in their vain attempts to gain a strong footing there.

'The way was being prepared by a rather obvious campaign which began with the publication of apparently innocent scientific articles, by experts, on the near East, which discussed at great length, and with much detail, the accomplishments of the Jewish colonists and the vast possibilities of Palestine from an economic standpoint. A remarkable array of such articles, studying Palestine from every conceivable angle, has been published in over a hundred periodicals in Germany and Austria. These were followed by 'letters to the editor' and now the propaganda has attained the editorial stage.'

Among the first of these articles was one by Major Carl Frank Enders to make clear to the German people that it had better give up all hope of colonization in the Holy Land, and at the same time warn Turkey not to put any obstacles in the way of the Jewish operations there. Major Enders wrote: The realization of the Zionists idea means infinitely more to our economic life than those fantasies and dreams of the German people that the Near East will create for us the lost world markets. * * * It will not be politically wise for Turkey to hinder the Jewish immigration into Palestine * * * German colonization in Palestine is nothing but a dream, beyond the realm of realization, which I would advise the German people to forego.

'The Munich Neueste Nachrichten makes the frank statement that 'Zionism has become a question of the first magnitude, and Germany and Turkey have no choice but to give it serious consideration.' Gustave von Dobeller said: 'For many years the object which our Kaiser tried to accomplish by arduous political effort has been the making of a strong Turkey. A method not to be despised would be the establishment of a strong Jewish State, under Turkish suzerainty. As the Jewish people favor republics, let them, therefore, establish a republic, which must, however, be under the protection of the Ottoman Empire. It is always a question of importance whether you or your opponent has the key of the door. The idea of establishing a Jewish State is good for that power which effects it.'

Sees No Gain to Jews.

'The Vice President of the Austrian Parliament, Professor Paul Rohrbach, whose job was that of persuading the Jews of Germany and Austria-Hungary that the political schemes of the Allies are not to be trusted, wrote: 'The national aspirations of the Jews will be listened to with more sympathy by the allies of Middle Europe than by the Entente, even though certain papers and politicians on that side have lately been promising great things to the Jews. I do not believe that, even if the Entente were victorious and Turkey dismembered so that Palestine came under the suzerainty of either England or France, the Jews would benefit by this. Jews will have nothing to gain by the imperialistic schemes of England.'

'The Frankfurter Zeitung said:

'Pan Turkish ideas have no meaning in Palestine, where practically no Turks dwell.'

'Die Reichsbote, the mouthpiece of the Junkers, is calling upon the German Government to act promptly for the establishment of a Jewish State to 'offset the American Zionist proposals.' This must be done, it insists, to counteract the Wilson intrigue and 'to prevent England from making use of these American Zionist proposals as a backdoor which will enable her to pass freely from Egypt to India. For this purpose,' it says, 'the German-Austrian Zionist plans for a Jewish settlement must be strengthened. This is the opportune moment for the Zionist movement to attain its ideal.'

'These 'American Zionist proposals' are creating a real panic in the minds of Germany. The indications are that the German Press is alluding to the Palestine Commission appointed by President Wilson last Summer, consisting of Former Ambassador Morgenthau and Felix Frankfurter of War Secretary Baker's Advisory Council. At any rate, the Deutsche Worte speaks of them as a 'graver calamity than a declaration of war by a small or even medium-sized nation would be,' and charges the enemies of Germany with 'trying to enlist in their service the Zionist movement.' But it sees through the game of the Allies. 'We know very well what Mr. Morgenthau and Lord Rothschild are doing in this behalf for America and England,' it declares, the while it admits that if 'this plan of our enemies succeeds, it will go very badly with us.'

'These editorials will suffice to indicate how Germany was making ready to 'beat the Allies to it' in Palestine. General Allenby had not beaten Germany by taking Beersheba and capturing the highway to Jerusalem. The unfurling

of the Union Jack over the hills of the Holy City will signalize the end of the 'Berlin to Bagdad' dream."

Henry Morgenthau, Sr. later published a Zionist appeal which confirmed the Germans' accusation, "The Future of Palestine", *The New York Times*, (12 December 1917), p. 14. He also published a racist polemic against the Germans and the Kaiser, *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*, Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, (1918). He later came to oppose the Zionists.

His son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., became an arch political Zionist. However, Morgenthau Senior published an anti-Zionist article "Zionism a Surrender, Not a Solution", *The World's Work*, Volume 42, Number 3, (July, 1921), pp. i-viii; when Chaim Weizmann and the Eastern European Jews took over the Zionist movement in America at the infamous Cleveland Convention of American Zionists in the summer of 1921.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Felix Frankfurter, Louis Brandeis and Bernard Baruch not only dominated the Wilson administration in World War I, they controlled the Franklin Delano Roosevelt administration in World War II. Allegations emerged in 1950, that Frankfurter together with Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and Herbert H. Lehman corrupted the government of the United States to favor the interests of Communism and Zionism. These three Jews were called, "A GOVERNMENT IN THEMSELVES".⁽¹²³⁾

An article entitled, "Christians and Jews Rejoice: How the British Occupation of Jerusalem Was Received in Different Circles", *The New York Times Current History of the European War*, Volume 14, (January-March, 1918), pp. 315-316, quoted from the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*,

"The associations of the word Jerusalem are so deeply rooted that the conquest of the city gives considerable kudos to the conqueror. Especially in the case of the Anglo-Saxon world stimulation of war spirit has been attained which, owing to the lack of successes in the main war theatres, would otherwise have been difficult to effect. The interests of the Jews in the Entente countries, especially of the supporters of Zionism, in the Palestine campaign has shown itself in unambiguous form.

In view of the tremendous influence which Jewish capital possesses in warfare, Entente financiers and politicians will welcome the favorable

effects of the capture of Jerusalem on these powerful Israelite circles. From the military standpoint it cannot be denied that the battles which led to the capture were well prepared and cleverly planned, but regarding the war situation in the Orient as a whole there is no reason to overestimate the event. Jerusalem can, at the most, serve as a valuable base on the line of communications, but it lies too far from the really important aims of the British to give ground for anxiety. It may with good reason be expected that on a line more to the rear, more easy to defend, the Turks will call a halt to the British advance."

The New York Times reported, on 19 November 1917, on page 5,

"JOIN ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Enlistment of Two Rothschilds
Reported in London Dispatch.

The Jewish Morning Journal published the following yesterday as a special dispatch from London:

'At a reception held in Princess Hall, Piccadilly, London, given by Lord Rothschild, the head of the Rothschild family in England, in celebration of the official declaration by the British Government in favor of a Jewish home land in Palestine, Lord Rothschild announced that his younger brother, Charles, and Baron Edmund De Rothschild of Paris, head of the French branch of the Rothschild family, had joined the Zionist movement.

'The reception was attended by all the Zionist leaders in England as well as by prominent Jews and gentiles. One of the latter, a priest, presented Lord Rothschild with a handsome volume of suitable texts relating to the return of the Jews to Palestine.

'The prevailing opinion in well-informed Zionist circles in London is that Russia will urge the interallied conference, to be held soon in Paris, to give its approval to Zionism. The Armenian Consul in London congratulated the Zionist leaders on their excellent prospect of getting Palestine, and expressed a hope that the Jews would prove good neighbors.

'Lord Swaythling, Lucien Wolf, the publicist, who is the foreign editor of the London Daily Graphic, and Sir Philip Magnus, a Member of Parliament,

formed a league of British Jews to combat the view that the Jews form a nation, as manifest by the Palestine declaration of the British Government. This league, however, expresses the readiness to facilitate the settlement of the Jews in Palestine.

"The German newspaper, Germania, organ of the German Catholic Party, urges the German Government to take steps against the alliance of Great Britain and the Zionists."

The New York Times reported on 30 November 1917,

"Those of the Zionist movement here believe that after the war even Germany will not place obstacles in the way of the realization of Jewish hopes."[\(124\)](#)

The New York Times reported, on 3 December 1917, on page 4,

"ZIONISTS PLAN BIG LOAN.

\$101,000,000 to Create and Maintain
Proposed Palestinian Government
Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.--At two great meetings held tonight in the Hippodrome and Palace Theatres under the auspices of the Baltimore Conference for Jewish National Restoration in Palestine the declaration of the British Government, promulgated by Mr. Balfour, favoring the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, was unanimously and enthusiastically approved.

Prior to the submission of the resolution, Jacob De Haas, at one time the secretary to Dr. Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, said in the course of an address that in the near future subscriptions would be asked to a \$1,000,000 fund to be used in the creation of the Government in Palestine, and subsequently a \$100,000,000 liberty loan would be issued to provide for its maintenance.

While all the principal speakers dwelt upon the benefit to be derived from nationalization, Mr. De Haas devoted himself more particularly to the political significance of the movement. He made the assertion that not only were the European Allies back of the declaration, but that this Government would in the very near future announce its endorsement and concur in the establishment of a national Jewish home."

The New York Times reported, on 7 December 1917, on page 4, after recalling the tyranny of the Bolsheviks,

"Jews Turn to Palestine.

Then there are the Jews. Besides their manifold efforts in general Russian politics, they are swelling the tide of national movements. The Zionists now are the strongest party among Russian Jews, and they are overjoyed at the British promise of Palestine. At Odessa last Friday there was a huge Zionist demonstration, with a procession twenty blocks long. Grusenbergl, the newly elected member for Odessa, made a speech of triumph and gratitude, to which the British Council, Picton Bage, replied. Toward the close of the demonstration members of the Bund, or Jewish Socialist Party, began agitating against the Zionists and England. There was a scuffle, and a shot was fired, but no harm was done."

The New York Times reported, on 10 December 1917, on page 4,

"ARMENIANS FAVOR ZION.

London Association Sends Resolutions
to Justice Brandeis.

The Provisional Zionist Committee yesterday announced that Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court has received a letter of congratulation from the Armenian United Association of London on the British declaration in favor of the establishment of a national Jewish home in

Palestine, to which the Cabinet promises that 'his Majesty's Government will exert its best endeavors.'

The resolution accompanying the letter follows:

The council of the Armenian United Association of London, having read in the press that the British Government had now formally expressed its sympathy with the project for the reconstruction of Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people, at their meeting held on Nov. 10, 1917, at the offices of the association,

Resolved, To record their unalloyed gratification and to convey their cordial congratulations and sincere and neighborly greetings to the President, Dr. C. F. Weitzman, committee and members of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, and through them to all other Zionist leaders and Zionist organizations, and especially those in the United States, Russia, France, Italy, Poland, and Rumania, upon the recognition of Jewish nationality and their righteous, inalienable claim to the historic soil and country of their ancestry.

Resolved, further, to request the Honorary Secretary to send copies of this resolution to Chief Rabbi, Dr. Weitzman, to Lord Rothschild, to Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to Mr. Nahoum Sokolow, to Dr. Tschlenow of Moscow, to Judge Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, and to the press."

The New York Times reported on 14 December 1917,

"The Jews of Russia, he predicts, will have an important influence. The capture of Jerusalem by the British, he says, will be a weighty factor in the situation."[\(125\)](#)

The New York Times reported, on 21 December 1917, on page 6,

"ENGLAND'S RECOGNITION.

Appreciative Comment of a German

Jewish Paper on Britain's Attitude. Judische Rundschau, the official organ of the German Zionists, commenting on the British Government's declaration of its attitude toward Zionism, says that this is the first occasion on which a great power has officially declared itself in relation to Zionism. For the first time the claim of the Jewish Nation to a renewal of its national existence in Palestine has been lifted by a European Government into the circle of the weighty political problems of the present time, and it must be admitted that the recognition of this claim by the British Government is an event of world-wide historic importance."

The New York Times reported, on 24 December 1917, on page 9,

"SEES ZIONISTS' HOPE
IN ALLIED VICTORY

Britain's Pledge to Restore Jerusalem
Urged Upon Jews as
Reason for War Effort.

GREAT MEMORIAL MEETING

Aged Men Declare Themselves
Young Again and Anxious to
Start Anew in the Holy Land.

In celebration of the British promise to restore Jerusalem and the Holy Land to the Jewish people, thousands of New York Zionists packed Carnegie Hall

last night in a commemoration meeting. Thousands more crowded the streets around the building, unable to get in, until long after the beginning of the meeting. Inside American, British and Zionist flags were intertwined, and with songs in the Hebrew language interspersed between the speeches, a group of leaders of Zionism in New York and the Old World told of the significance of the British promise.

The last and most enthusiastically welcomed speaker was Dr. Schmarya Levin, who spoke in Yiddish, declaring that the act of Great Britain was not an act of politics or diplomacy, but something far deeper, a stage in the development of history which in effect added another chapter to the Bible a modern chapter by which the Jews of today could link something of their own time to the story of the old Jewish kingdom.

Dr. Levin spoke as a representative of the international Zionist organization, but the speaker who stirred most enthusiasm, next to him, was a Christian, the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, late American Consul at Jerusalem, who had charge of the distribution of Jewish relief funds in the Holy City.

Hope Centered in the Allies.

And one of the most enthusiastic outbursts of the evening occurred when Dr. Glazebrook declared: 'It is the duty of every Jew who loves Palestine, who fosters the hope of the restoration of Israel, to use his influence, his material wealth, and his life to see that England and the Allies win this war.

'We have seen a vision of the restoration of the Jewish people,' he said, 'and we pray that this vision may not be spoiled by war, but may be crowned by a war, ending gloriously in victory for the Entente Powers. If Palestine is to be restored to Israel, remember that Palestine and Syria must remain in the hands of the Allies. And the one most important lesson just now, more important than the immediate working out of the details of the Zionist state, is that you see and do your whole and complete duty in this war for the success of Great Britain, France, Italy, and America.'

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the meeting, said that what Zionists were rejoicing over was only a scrap of paper, 'but that scrap of paper is written in English. It is signed by the British Government, and therefore is sacred and inviolable. It represents not an unconsidered policy of a temporary Government, but all the great political parties of England have united in giving their adherence to this declaration. It is true to the finest traditions of the British people, and is a symbol of the will of the Allies to right wrongs, however ancient, to undo injustice, however hoary, to supplant the Prussian

ideal of rule by might with the changelessly true principles of justice and right.

'Liberation, Justice, Peace.'

'This meeting is a challenge to every American Jew to unite with us. We offer our hands in welcome to those who up to this time have not worked with us. Let them come to us.

'More than all else, this meeting has been called in order to reaffirm the faith of every living American Jew not only in the certainty of the triumph of our arms, but in the righteousness of our aims. The American Jew by this assembly tonight reaffirms his faith that there shall be no faltering until victory shall crown our arms, and such a triumph be granted to our aims and the aims of our allies as shall bring the boon of liberation, justice and peace to all the nations.'

Nathan Straus, who was repeatedly interrupted by applause, spoke as a man who was seeing the realization of the dream of a lifetime. 'There are only a few things that can enthuse a man of my years,' he said. 'I have come to the place where I am skeptical and hard to be impressed, for I have seen so many things go wrong, but now they are going right. The moment of realization has come.

'I stand before you in appearance and somewhat in fact an old man. Many of these gray hairs have come through years of striving for the national cause of our people. My eyes have grown weak watching, my heart heavy with praying; but all this time, as the soldiers say, I carried on. And this moment is my reward.

'All we who have worked for Zionism are rejuvenated now. But the support which is most necessary is that of the masses of Jews, and the masses of Jews are Zionists. If they are not I'm sorry for them. In Zionism the Jew and the non-Jew have found a bond of brotherhood.

'This promise of England has made me young again. All Jews are young now. I feel that this appearance of mine is camouflage: I want to buy a horse and plow, a cow--for I can't be separated from the milk business--and begin a new life in the old land. All Jews are young now and we shall make our old country flow with milk and honey.

Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, praised the work of the various American consular officials in that empire, 'who spent their time and energy without stint to alleviate the suffering of those of all races and creeds.'

Other speakers were Dr. Aaron Aaronson, director of the Zionist agricultural experiment station in Palestine; Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Zionist Council of Greater New York, and Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Provisional Zionist Executive Committee.

'The Star Spangled Banner' and 'The Hatikvah,' the Jewish national anthem, were sung at the beginning and end of the meeting. Palestinian songs were sung by the Hadassah Choral Union, directed by A. W. Binder.

Declare for a Jewish State.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.--Resolutions in favor of making Palestine a Jewish State, to be populated by Jews from all parts of the earth, were adopted here today at a conference of Jewish labor organizations held under the auspices of the workmen's wing of the Zionist movement. Speakers explained that this State should be a Jewish nation in fact and a centre of Judaic literature, art and law."

The New York Times reported, on 30 December 1917, on page 5,

"JEWS IN GERMANY FIRM.

Won't Support War Loan Until
Palestine Independence Is
Sanctioned.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.--It is reported here that the leading Jewish financiers of Germany refused to support the German war loan unless the German Government undertook to refrain from all opposition to the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine, independent of any Turkish suzerainty or control.

By Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.--The Jewish Correspondence Bureau here has received a telegram from Berlin stating that at a Zionist conference in Germany a resolution was adopted in which satisfaction was expressed that

Great Britain had recognized the right of the Jewish people to a national existence in Palestine."

Eduard Bernstein wrote after the war,

"To many Social Democrats the war really seemed to be one for national existence; and to many passionate natures the opposition of so many Jews to the war credits might have seemed to betray un-German or anti-German thinking. How little such feeling had to do with anti-Semitism can be seen from the fact that those Jews who voted for the war loans were more highly esteemed and sought after than ever."-(126)

The New York Times reported, on 2 April 1918, on page 10,

"ZIONISTS CELEBRATE NEW JEWISH FUTURE

2,500 in Carnegie Hall Pledge
Loyalty to America and
the Allies.

CHEER PALESTINE SOLDIERS

Dr. Wise Says Jewish Freedom Is
Secure Because It Is Written in
the English Language.

In a tremendous demonstration in Carnegie Hall last night the Zionists of New York attested their patriotism to America, their loyalty to the cause of the Allies, and their joy over the prospect of a land for the Jews in Palestine. The meeting was arranged by the Zionist Council of this city and it was preceded by a parade in which 2,500 Zionists marched.

As the marchers filed into Carnegie Hall the banners they carried were ranged along the wall and their flags hung out from platform and galleries. The meeting was full of enthusiasm from the start, and there were three periods when it reached the greatest pitch. One of these was when the blue and white flag of the House of David, the flag of the new Jewish home land, was raised, and again when Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Zionists, mentioned the name of President Wilson. Then again when the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise declared that the charter of Jewish freedom was secure and sacred because it was written in the English language by the English people.

Over the stage there was a great American banner and stacked to one side of the stage were the flags of the Allies. Hung from one side of the stage was the Jewish flag. This is a white field upon which are two broad blue stripes. In the centre is the six-pointed star of the House of David. When this flag was put up the entire audience from boxes to topmost gallery, arose and cheered. Among those on the platform were young men in the khaki of the Jewish Legion. There were about 250 of them and they were honored by the speakers.

Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the meeting and President of the Zionist Council of New York, said in opening the meeting that the arrival of the Zionist Commission in Palestine to lay the foundation of the new Jewish national freedom was worthy of celebration. Nathan Straus spoke briefly, but he called upon Dr. Wise to deliver to the Zionists the message of patriotism and devotion to the cause of America and her allies.

The storm of applause and the cheering broke out again when Dr. Wise declared that Germany would never win the war. It came again when, lifting his hands above his head, he said: 'England, France, and America have said to Germany, 'Thus far shall thou go, and no further.' '

'If Germany could win the war,' he said, 'as she cannot, she would give Palestine back again to those hands to which our Holy Land under God shall never be restored--to the Turks. And, gentlemen, there was a time when some of you would have felt differently, but I speak for myself tonight, not for you. I speak not as Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee. I speak as a Jew: I speak as an American. I say to you, the charter of Jewish freedom is secure, is sacred, because it is written in the English language by the English people, and if men say to you: 'How do you know but if Germany could win the war Germany might give Palestine to the Jews?' I answer, 'We want never to be the receivers of stolen property, we want never, never; never will we accept any gift from foul and murderous hands. We are going into Palestine with heart directly facing the world, as self-revering free men. We will go to Palestine as one of the victorious Allies, or else shall stay out until another and better day dawns.'

Mr. Straus was applauded when he said: 'We are going to Palestine this year and we will stay there.' In referring to the arrival of the Jewish Administrative Commission in Palestine, Mr. Lipsky said:

'While jubilant over the change in our national status, the Zionist organization desires to express its feelings with regard to the Governments and peoples that have made this change possible. The magnanimity of the British Government in making its historic declaration on Nov. 2, 1917, will never be forgotten by the Jewish people. Relations have been established that will forever link our destiny with the interests of the great empire. In the days to come Nov. 2 will be a day of Jewish rejoicing, and our traditions will be enriched by the memory of the act of reparation achieved by a great Government in the midst of a gigantic struggle, in which its own future had to be defended by its heroic sons. As a token of that relationship the sons of Israel, under their own banner, will soon stand shoulder to shoulder on the Palestinian frontier with the gallant and heroic Englishmen. The blood there shed will be an everlasting covenant between the two peoples, which nothing shall ever erase.'"

The New York Times reported, on 24 December 1915, on page 3,

"SEMITIC ISSUE IN GERMANY.

Some Berlin Newspapers Accused of Reviving Anti-Jewish Feeling.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.--Anti-Semitism, an issue which has been almost dead since the beginning of the war, has been revived this week by the Tageszeitung and other newspapers. In consequence a controversy which may be described as almost bitter has broken out between papers of the Tageszeitung stamp on the one hand and those like the Tageblatt, which adopt a liberal attitude in regard to the Jewish question, on the other.

The more liberal papers resent intensely every anti-Jewish movement, particularly as it is asserted that German Jews have borne their share of the war's burdens liberally and are doing their utmost for the Fatherland in both a military and an economic sense.

The present revival of the anti-Semitic movement began with a savage attack in the Tageszeitung against Eugen Dietrich of Jena, who had accused 'a Berlin morning newspaper'--inferentially, the Tageszeitung--of being anti-Jewish. The Tageszeitung denied it was the newspaper attacked and further roused Jewish feeling by putting the blame on still another Berlin journal.

The Tageblatt entered the controversy, calling the Tageszeitung utterances 'base defamation of German Jews, many of whom died for the Fatherland after voluntarily joining the army--in which they were notably different from certain anti-Semitic Nationalist typewriter heroes, who have not lived up to the war propaganda they preached for years.'

Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt, who is perhaps the most prominent editor of Germany, declares that notwithstanding the recent revival of anti-Semitism the feeling against Jews in Germany is gradually on the wane, existing nowhere to a great extent except possibly among the minor nobility.

'I am glad to be able to say there is absolutely no anti-Jewish movement in Government circles or in the high nobility,' Mr. Wolff said. 'The Jew now has equal rights in the army and may become an officer along with a Christian. In virtually all strata the Jew is found intermingled with all others.

'It is only among the minor nobility that the Jew is still unwelcome, on account of the fact that he is able to outstrip his competitors, who are jealous

of him. But do not forget there are notable exceptions in this class--fine examples of Germans who are too broad to be anti-Jewish or anti-anything. A few German newspapers which represent this class of the minor nobility, such as the Tageszeitung and the Taegliche Rundschau, are naturally anti-Jewish, but their agitation is becoming less effective each month. I look for eventual liberty for Jews in Germany, such as exists in America today."

Early in the war, it was alleged that many Jews avoided military service in Germany by working for Jewish war profiteers under the direction of Walter Rathenau. Jews have often been accused of cowardice in war, allegedly preferring to shuffle goods in the Quartermasters Corps to fighting on the front lines.-(127) Jews were also accused of supplying substandard arms at inflated prices. After the war, it was frequently alleged that Jews had reaped their alleged war profits in hopes of using the money to achieve their Zionist aims--the implication being that Zionists started the war in order to found and to fund their new state.-(128)

The German Ministry of War ordered a census taken in October of 1916 to determine the percentage of Jews serving in the military. The results showed that Jews represented a lower percentage in the military than in the general population. Some claimed that Jews were, in part, deliberately excluded from the census. The results of the census were not published by the German Government, which feared they might cause conflict between Gentile and Jewish soldiers. However, the results were leaked and published in pamphlet form.

Walther Rathenau was widely accused of profiteering from the war, as was Bernard Baruch, an American Jew who was Chairman of the American War Industries Board. Rathenau was also accused of making statements which indicated that he had hoped that Germany would lose the war.-(129) Rathenau was further accused of profiteering from the reparations he encouraged Germany to pay after the war, and from the profits to be made through the Rapallo Treaty with the Bolsheviks.

Jews had long been accused of war profiteering. Schopenhauer and Wagner were among the many pacifists who have made the same accusation against the Jews. Schopenhauer wrote,

"War is a word as heavy as lead. It is the scourge of humanity and of nations, the antithesis of all reason, although not seldom a harvest for the great, for ministers, generals, contractors, and Jews. War is mankind's obscene picture, and war first begot despotism. War begot the feudal system. War made of free men the first slaves." [\(130\)](#)

In December of 1915, Theodor Wolff, Chief Editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, stated that there was no anti-Semitic movement in the German government or higher nobility. Despite that fact, the *Berliner Tageblatt* defamed many people as if "anti-Semites". The *Berliner Tageblatt*'s approach to redressing anti-Semitism was counterproductive. Willi Buch (Wilhelm Buchow) wrote in 1937,

"Besides, other Jewish newspapers like the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Freisinnige Zeitung* worked in the same direction as the philo-Semitic defense publications. The defense against anti-Semitism was so reckless, the attacks against its representatives so full of hate and obvious lies that their effect upon the sober and realistic German was mostly contrary to the intended one." [\(131\)](#)

It was only after America entered the war on the Allies' side when Germany was about to win it and bring peace to the world; and after the Zionists moved their headquarters from Berlin to London and then attempted to blackmail Germany in 1917 and made very public their allegiance, including the allegiance of Zionist financiers, to the Allies; that anti-Semitism began to rise as a political movement in Germany--in 1918--especially after the short-lived Bolshevik revolution in Bavaria. Germans were very concerned that the Bolsheviks might slaughter tens of millions of Germans, just as the Bolsheviks had slaughtered tens of millions of Russians. The political Zionists believed that the strife between Gentile and Jew benefitted their cause. Failed Communist takeovers of Germany in January and March of 1919, and March, 1920, further resulted in concerns that Jewish Bolsheviks had Germany forever in their sights. The Zionists saw an opportunity to

capitalize on the rise in anti-Bolshevism and make it a twin to anti-Semitism to force a conflict between German Gentiles and German Jews.

The Bolsheviks also played no small part in the misery the Jews of Eastern Europe endured under the Stalin-Hitler alliance. The policy was often to segregate Jews into concentrated masses meant for expulsion; which was done at the behest of the political Zionists. The Jews did not wish to leave Europe. The Zionists took it upon themselves to insist that the Jews of Eastern Europe migrate to Palestine in order to provide the Zionists with a populace of soldiers and slaves. When the First World War could not accomplish this end, the Zionists took it upon themselves to promote anti-Semitism in order to force the expulsion of the Jews from Europe to Palestine. Just as the Zionists ignored the desires of the majority of Jews, the American people were never asked if they wanted to fight war after war to found a racist "Jewish State" in Palestine and maintain it. Zionists have absolutely no respect for the principles of self-determination and representative government, be it on a national or a personal level, because they view Gentiles as not only sub-human, but inherently evil slaves.

We know from the writings of Marx and Engels that the Marxists bore a genocidal grudge against the Slavic Peoples. The Jews especially hated the Russians for the Pale of Settlement and the Ukrainians for the Khmelnytsky Uprising. Shortly after the "Russian" Revolution, the Jew Leon Trotsky (born Lev Davidovich Bronstein), and other crypto-Jews, led the Bolsheviks to mass murder 30 million Christians, mostly in Russia. Trotsky and his comrades liked to rape Russian girls. He issued licenses granting soldiers permission to rape young girls.

Then, the Jew Lazar Kaganovich mass murdered 11 million Ukrainian Christians in the Holodomor. This was not by coincidence. It fulfilled Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' call to genocide the Slavs. Marx and Engels advocated the genocide of nations which would not abide communism. One of the more recent and well-known pleas to genocide came in 1849 in Karl Marx's organ *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* and was issued by his cohort Friedrich Engels:

"These remnants of a nation mercilessly crushed in the course of history, as Hegel says, this national garbage will always be, and will remain until their complete extirpation or denationalization, the fanatical bearers of the

counter-revolution, just as their whole existence in general is a protest against a great historical revolution. [***] The general war which will then break out will shatter these Slavic special federations and exterminate all these little bull-headed nations right down to their names. The next world war will not only eliminate reactionary classes and dynasties, it will also erase entire reactionary peoples from the face of the earth. And that constitutes an improvement."

"Diese Reste einer von dem Gang der Geschichte, wie Hegel sagt, unbarmherzig zertretenen Nation, diese Völkerabfälle werden jedesmal und bleiben bis zu ihrer gänzlichen Vertilgung oder Entnationalisierung die fanatischen Träger der Kontrerevolution, wie ihre ganze Existenz überhaupt schon ein Protest gegen eine große geschichtliche Revolution ist. [***] Der allgemeine Krieg, der dann ausbricht, wird diesen slawischen Sonderbund zersprengen und alle diese kleinen stierköpfigen Nationen bis auf ihren Namen vernichten. Der nächste Weltkrieg wird nicht nur reaktionäre Klassen und Dynastien, er wird auch ganze reaktionäre Völker vom Erdboden verschwinden machen. Und das ist auch ein Fortschritt."-(132)

The National Socialist Jew Moses Hess declared a race war on Germans, in 1862, in his book *Rome and Jerusalem*. Under orders from Erich Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler added National Socialism, a Jewish political philosophy, to the German Workers Party, in 1920, and remade the Party into a Communist and Zionist political movement which he headed and called the "National Socialist German Workers' Party". Hitler provided the Jew Ilya Ehrenburg with a pretext to call for the genocide of Germans and mass rape of all German females capable of being raped, no matter what their age.

But shortly before infiltrating the German Workers Party, Hitler was working with the Bolsheviks in Bavaria in support of Jewish Communism. He was in love with the Jewish Socialist revolutionary Kurt Eisner and marched in his funeral procession bearing a black armband to mourn Eisner's death and a red armband to celebrate Jewish Communism. Then, Hitler was reelected to the Bolshevik Soldiers' Councils as propaganda liaison for the Bolshevik governments under the Jewish Communists Ernst Toller and Eugen Levine.

The Thule Society spawned both the German Workers Party and the assassination of Kurt Eisner. The Bolsheviks sent in Adolf Hitler to infiltrate the German Workers Party and exact revenge upon Thule and Germans in general for the murder of Kurt Eisner and destruction of the Bavarian Soviet Republics.

Not only that, they sent in Adolf Hitler to commit the pogroms they sought in order to encourage Jews to move to Palestine, and to conduct the next world war they sought in order to spread Communism to Eastern Europe. Hitler was also told to kill off the best of the Slavs to create a race of "White Negroes" to serve as the Bolsheviks' slaves, and to create the Soviet Eurasian Empire the Jews wanted to build with full support of the Western Allies. Hitler served them well.

From 1900 through 1920, Jewish leaders, including Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Max Nordau warned Jewry that six million Jews faced extermination in Eastern Europe. The causes they named varied from "German terror", to "Russian anti-Semitism", to "mass starvation". Jewish relief organizations raised funds to feed and clothe the Jews. Zionists petitioned to move them to Palestine.

Whether entirely guilty, partially responsible, or completely innocent, the rest of the world openly blamed the Jews for the Armenian Genocide which claimed 1.5 million lives, and for the Bolshevik mass murder of tens of millions in the Soviet Union. Adolf Hitler repeatedly stated that the reason why he attacked the Jews, was because he personally held them responsible for the Bolshevik slaughter of thirty million innocent human beings in Russia by the year 1923. Several concerned people made numerous attempts from 1911 through 1922 to warn the Jews that a massive pogrom awaited European Jewry as a consequence of their alleged, as well as proven, participation in Bolshevism and the Armenian Genocide. [\(133\)](#)

As late as 1924, Zionist Israel Zangwill wrote that the Jews feared the downfall of Bolshevism and therefore had an overwhelming incentive to perpetuate Bolshevism and destroy all Gentiles in its grasp, lest they someday retaliate against Jews for the wrongs done by Bolshevik Jews to them,

"National politics is the realm of might, and if, as Dr. Hertz warns us, the menace of massacre still lies over the whole Russian Jewry should the Soviet

Government be overthrown, we must face the sad fact that Jewish might does not exist." [\(134\)](#)

The world was warning the Jews to help bring Bolshevism to a quick end. These dire warnings had the exact opposite of the intended effect on world Jewry. Jewish leaders argued that the best means to prevent an extermination pogrom of the Jews was to let the philo-Semitic Bolsheviks they had placed in power remain in power, regardless of the crimes they were committing against humanity. In this way, the Bolsheviks and the Jewish bankers who put them in power used their crimes against humanity as an excuse to remain in power, solicit aid from those they sought to subvert, and commit more such acts of genocide against Gentiles. Instead of heeding the cautionary advice that Eastern European Jews were in danger of retaliatory attacks, and perhaps helping to prevent the Holocaust as well as sparing Eastern Europe and other regions of the world the future communist genocide of 100-150 million more souls, organized Jewry opted to scapegoat Germany for the mass murders of Bolshevism and the Armenian Genocide, and vehemently denied the well established and extensive Jewish involvement in these inhuman atrocities.

The connections Germany did have to Bolshevism were exposed in *The German-Bolshevik Conspiracy*, War Information Series, Number 20, Committee on Public Information, (October, 1918), which does not address the Jewish connections to Socialism, Communism and the Russian Revolution other than by naming the Jewish bankers involved. The publication also took no specific note of the Jewish connections to Wilhelm II and the Freemasonic connections between Ludendorff and Lenin through Parvus, though those names appear out of necessity. Instead, Wilson's propagandists made it appear that Trotsky and Lenin were pawns of the Germans, which was not the case. Wilson himself had helped Trotsky to travel to Russia by giving him a passport. Kaiser Wilhelm II and General Erich Ludendorff were also pawns of higher powers and they did not sincerely represent the best interests of the German People, but instead helped to empower the Bolsheviks and the Zionists.

Jewish leaders denied their role in the Bolshevik genocide of Russians in order to preserve their role in committing more Communist genocide on the pretext that it was necessary to prevent the persecution of Eastern European

Jews, which they were then planning to carry out themselves. They denied their leadership of Bolshevism in order to preserve their leadership of Bolshevism.

They duped the world into expecting a massive *Russian* pogrom in retaliation for Bolshevism. But their real plan was to commission a massive *German* pogrom in retaliation for Bolshevism. This would make the Germans, not the Bolsheviks, the pariah in the minds of the Western Allies. It would provide a pretext for the Bolsheviks, not the Germans, to take over Eastern Europe with the full support of the Western Allies on the grounds that it was necessary to protect the Jews from the Germans.

The Jewish bankers used their Bolshevik crimes as an excuse to keep their murderous hordes in power in the Soviet Union and duped the American taxpayer into financing the crumbling Bolshevik enterprise of mass murder. They indemnified the Bolsheviks with the very blood they had spilled, because they did not want their efforts to ruin Russia and Eastern Europe to have been in vain. They basically stated that, "You cannot depose the Jews, because they have killed 30 million people, and the nations will retaliate against the Jews for those atrocities. So in the name of humanity, you must keep the murdering Jews in power to murder more, lest they be murdered themselves."

Of course, this was just a show for the public to justify Allied support for the Soviet Union, which was a foregone conclusion. The Jewish bankers had the power to keep the Bolsheviks they put in power, in power, because they controlled American President Woodrow Wilson through blackmail for his affair with Mrs. Peck. The big Jews also controlled British Prime Minister David Lloyd George through his religious Zionist ties to Lord Rothschild which were later revealed when he took as his Parliamentary Private Secretary the openly homosexual Phillip Sassoon, whose mother was Aline Caroline, daughter of Gustave Samuel de Rothschild. French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau was the puppet of another Rothschild, Louis George Rothschild, a.k.a. Georges Mandel. Even if there were no threat of retaliation against the Jewish masses of Eastern Europe for the crimes of the Bolsheviks and bankers, the big Jews would have simply manufactured a different excuse to keep *their* regime in place.

Rather than try to end Bolshevism and thereby prevent a massive pogrom of Jews, organized Jewry came to the aid of the failing Soviet Union which they had created and sought to sustain it. The big Jews then put Adolf Hitler

in power to supply the pogroms needed for the Zionist cause and to expand the Soviet Union they had created, and do so with the support of the Western Allies. The Jews lobbied Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, David Lloyd George and Georges Clemenceau to prevent the Allies from intervening on behalf of the Russian people against the Bolsheviks, and on the contrary instigated these leaders to officially and formally recognize, and rescue, the crumbling Bolshevik Empire in the name of protecting 6 million Jews from pogroms, which these men then did by formally recognizing, trading with, and supplying massive aid to the collapsing Soviet Union. Woodrow Wilson, who entered the First World War on the pretext of making the world safe for Democracy, supported Bolshevik tyranny and genocide. Herbert Hoover gave the Bolsheviks massive amounts of money and supplies to keep them afloat.

In this way, leading Jews used their genocidal crimes as a pretext to keep their criminal agents in power in Russia, sophistically arguing that it was necessary for the Bolsheviks to remain in power in order to prevent any retaliation against the Jews for those same crimes, while ignoring the peril they themselves posed to hundred of millions of non-Jewish lives, and covering up their own guilt for already having mass murdered tens of millions of Russians. They then proceeded to amplify their murderous campaign and open threats to take over the world and had the American people paying for it all, in the name of protecting the Jews, but in complete disregard for Russian life. Eventually, they succeeded in genociding over 150 million people at the point of their Communist sword.

Wilson helped Trotsky to take over Russia, then an ally in the war against Germany. Wilson tellingly sabotaged his own war effort to help the Bolsheviks conquer Russia. The fruits of World War One were: the creation of the Soviet Union and destruction of the Monarchies and Empires of Continental Europe; the destruction of the Ottoman Empire which had controlled Palestine; and the Balfour Declaration--all products in part of the Jewish subversion of allied leadership. The tens of millions of victims who perished in the war, the Armenian Genocide and the Bolshevik slaughter were the price Gentiles paid for these Jewish orchestrated crimes against humanity.

This ultimately and deliberately resulted in World War Two, the Holocaust, the Communist extermination of one hundred million more human beings, the spread of Communism to all of Eastern Europe, China, North Korea,

Vietnam, Cuba, Cambodia, South Africa and in the Cold War which threatened to end all human life. As many had predicted by 1920, the day of reckoning for allegedly brutally murdering several tens of millions of helpless innocents was not far off for Eastern European Jewry, as was the Bolshevik genocide of 100,000,000 more defenseless men, women, children and infants as genocidal Marxism spread its wings and dragged its claws around the globe. The Jewish bankers, Bolsheviks and Zionists engineered and accomplished all of that horror.

After U. S. Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover helped create and then sustained the crumbling Soviet Union, playing along with Lenin's deceptive "New Economic Policy", Roosevelt and Churchill grew the Bolshevik Empire across Eastern Europe. Truman helped form Communist China and Nixon did for it what Wilson had done for the Soviet Union, rescue it from its "Cultural Revolution" by opening the door to trade with the West. Ronald Reagan and the Trotskyite Neoconservatives helped the Soviet Union fake its unraveling, much like the American Presidents who helped Lenin fake the NEP.⁽¹³⁵⁾ And now Donald Trump is in bed with Putin reconstituting the Soviet Union and praising Kim Jong-un.

Newspaper articles and letters-to-the-editor, chiefly from the *Times* of London in 1911, 1919 and the first half of 1920, together with governmental reports from Western governments, suffice to prove that the Jews were warned that they would be generally and severely punished for the crimes of the Bolsheviks and Young Turks if they did not assist with all their might and influence to bring them to a quick end, whether or not they were actually in any way guilty. This extensive documentation also exhibits the organized Jewish response in support of Bolshevism, both due to its ideological affinity to Judaism and purportedly to prevent the coming pogroms which were allegedly to come from anti-Semitic and vengeful Russians--and which were allegedly planned by the Germans to create a pretext for the Germans to take over Eastern Europe with the full support of the Western Allies as supposed saviors of the Jews. It shows the evidence that was brought forth to demonstrate the grossly disproportionate and predominate role Jews played in both Bolshevism and Young Turkism. Official governmental reports from Western Europe and America name the Jews involved in creating, financing, supporting, sustaining, promoting and leading Bolshevism and the Armenian Genocide and identify the imminent danger that Bolshevism posed to the

world, as well as detailing the atrocities Bolsheviks and Young Turks had and were committing. [\(136\)](#)

There was a concerted effort from 1918 to 1922 among leading Jews, the American and British governments, and Socialist and Communist elements in the press, to accuse Germany of attempting to create a vast Eastern Eurasian Empire by putting the Bolsheviks in power, knowing that when they fell, as they inevitably would, the Russians would engage in massive pogroms against the Jews, pogroms covertly instigated by the Germans which would turn the West against Russia. The Germans would then supposedly use this Western antagonism against Russia as a pretext to take over all of Eastern Europe and Russia, and de-Russify the region with the full support of the Western Allies.

It appears that those who made these false allegations were setting Germany up to carry out the desired pogroms, which would then turn the West against Germany and create Western support for the Bolshevik conquest of Eastern Europe to de-Nazify it, with the full support of the Western Allies behind the Soviet Union. The unprecedented pogrom would also generate support for the Jewish invasion of Palestine and create the incentive for Jewry to flock to Palestine. After the assassination of Kurt Eisner, the Bolsheviks sent Adolf Hitler in to infiltrate the German counter-revolutionaries and create a stalking horse for the Communist takeover of Europe and the Zionist takeover of Palestine.

These facts are proven by the fruits of World War II. Bolshevik Adolf Hitler committed massive pogroms against the Jews and destroyed Eastern Europe to ripen it for the Communist takeover. Communist American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, under the influence of Jewish anti-German fanatics including Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Samuel Irving Rosenman, Bernard Baruch and Isaiah Berlin--together with Zionist British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, also under the influence of these Jews and close friend of his advisor, the anti-German Jew [\(137\)](#) Lord Cherwell (Frederick Alexander Lindemann)--handed over Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union to de-Nazify it. From then on, the Jews took over ever growing chunks of Palestine and are now claiming Syrian territory in their quest to take all of "Greater Israel" from the Nile to the Euphrates rivers pursuant to the Abrahamic Covenant of *Genesis* 15:18.

The Jewish bankers, Freemasons, and Socialists in the German Army, combined to create Bolshevik Russia and then Nazi Germany, and pitted

them against each other in an ongoing struggle to build an Eastern European and Eurasian empire. Many suspected this plot when it began to unfold in 1919. Shortly after the First World War, observers around the world noted that the Germans played a decisive role in the Bolsheviks' conquest of Russia, but were they Gentile Germans working for the best interests of the German People, or German Jews and their helpers working for Jewish interests?

Many believed that the Germans had created revolutionary Bolshevism in order to subvert the Russian war effort, and were planning for Bolshevism to fail so the Germans could create an Eastern Empire out of its ruins and do so with the full support of the Western Allies. They predicted that when Bolshevism fell the Russians and Eastern Europeans would commit massive pogroms against the Jews in retaliation for their crimes in the Red Terror. They leveled the accusation at the Germans that they were forcing this to happen, so that the Germans could then intervene on behalf of the Jews and conquer all of Eastern Europe in the name of rescuing the Jews from the anti-Semitic Russian reactionaries. The Germans and German Jewish bankers would then be able to form this Germanic Eastern Empire with the full support of the Western Allies, who would have turned on the Russians due to their persecution of the Jews in retaliation for the crimes of Bolshevism, as the West had so often turned against Russia in the past for allegedly persecuting the Jews. The Germans allegedly planned for the Bolsheviks to fail on their own due to their disastrous and self destructive policies and practices. Then the Russian pogroms would allegedly follow creating a pretext for Germany to rearm and take Eastern Europe to protect the Jews from the Russians and de-Russify the region. They would be able to do so with the approval of the pro-Jewish Western Allies, who would thank Germany for coming to aid of the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe. The bankers had previously turned the West against Russia with exaggerated tales of pogroms, so there was a strong precedent for these accusations.

One of the clearest statements of this alleged German conspiracy, though by no means the most official or openly philosemitic, appeared in a letter to the editor published in the *Times* of London by Vidi, "'Prinkipo': The Explanation of a Mystery: Bolshevism and After", *The London Times*, (24 September 1919), p. 6,

""PRINKIPO.'

**THE EXPLANATION OF A
MYSTERY.**

BOLSHEVISM AND AFTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,--If Lord Sydenham wishes to understand 'Prinkipo' and the attitude--or attitudes, for there were many--of the Peace Conference towards Bolshevism, he may find some enlightenment by pursuing his inquiries methodically and by seeking plain answers to some plain questions which, with your permission, I will presently put. I was at the Peace Conference, and had many opportunities of seeing strange things, and of wondering why they happened.

Let Lord Sydenham look up the *Manchester Guardian* of January 15 (that, I think, is the date, though, as I write from memory and away from my notes, I may be a day out), and ascertain, if he can, the origin of the suggestion for a conference of the Prinkipo pattern which was then made in that journal. (The *Manchester Guardian* has long sought to accredit Bolshevism and for months opened its columns to its pro-Bolshevist correspondent, Mr. Julius Price, until he engaged too openly in anti-British and anti-Ally propaganda in Russia. Unless I am altogether mistaken, there is also strong sympathy with Bolshevism among many of the Manchester Jews, who are the chief supporters, of the *Manchester Guardian*). That suggestion was taken up by Mr. Lloyd George, and was sprung by him upon the Council of Ten on January 25. M. Clemenceau resisted it, but could only succeed in getting the proposed conference relegated to Prinkipo.

Let Lord Sydenham note the Bolshevik reply to the Prinkipo proposal, signed, if I remember rightly, by Tchitcherin, Commissary for Foreign Affairs. It talked of economic and financial concessions to the Entente in exchange for some kind of official recognition. Why? There had been no mention of any financial or economic concession or guarantee in the proposal for a conference. Did Tchitcherin merely imagine that with such a bait he could most readily catch the Allied statesmen and discredit them at the same time, or had he received from his supporters of the international financial persuasion a hint that, if he would promise guarantees and

concessions, those supporters would, through their 'pull' on Allied statesmen, get recognition for the Bolsheviks?

'Prinkipo' fell through, not without having achieved a secondary purpose of those who originally suggested it--to dishearten and turn against the Allies the patriotic Russians who were faithful to the Allied cause. Then arose, secretly, Mr. Bullitt. He is a pushing young man of pro-Bolshevist tendencies and with many Jewish friends. Of him and his doings we have heard much and may hear more. From my own knowledge I should think that his account of them is substantially accurate. It is, in any case, far from being a 'tissue of lies.' But of his friend and travelling companion, Mr. Steffens, we have heard less. Was he not the same Mr. Steffens who sailed from New York in the spring of 1917 with Trotsky and some scores of Russian-Jewish East-side desperadoes or 'gunmen,' who were on their way to become 'Commissaries of the People' in Russia? Was it not Mr. Steffens who, when Trotsky was detained by the British authorities at Halifax, wrote to the American Press a flamboyant telegram of protest against British brutality in the name of the remaining desperadoes? Did he not then accompany them to Russia? Was it not the 'pull' he thus acquired upon Trotsky and the 'Commissaries of the People' to be that made of him a sort of living passport for Mr. Bullitt? Were not all these things then known to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Philip Kerr? And what kind of impartiality in regard to Bolshevism in practice could he and Mr. Bullitt be expected to develop during one week's flying visit to Petrograd and Moscow?

If Lord Sydenham will think on these things he may make some progress in his inquiry into the 'Prinkipo' mystery and cognate matters, of which there are many. If he will then ask himself one plain question he may go still farther. That question is: Would so many attempts to bolster up Bolshevism, to secure recognition for it, to palliate its crimes, to accredit its doctrines, have been made if, instead of being mainly a Jewish undertaking, it had been, let us say, a second and bloodier edition of the Chinese Boxer rebellion of 1900?

That question goes to the root of the whole matter, and the answer to it is: 'No!'

Now, Sir, I confess that I like the Jews. Much experience of them has enabled me to appreciate their great qualities and to recognize some of their defects. But my instinct is not to dislike a Jew merely because he is a Jew, and for the masses of the Jewish people I have nothing but sympathy. But I

have noticed with alarm, though not with surprise, the frequent recurrence of the words 'Jew' or 'Jewish' in connexion with Bolshevik horrors in many of your recent telegrams from Russia. I have no doubt that in many cases this connexion is justified; but that is not the main point. The truly appalling thing is that throughout Russia and a great part of Eastern and Central Europe 'Bolshevism' and 'Jewry' are coming to be regarded as synonymous terms. What this will mean when the 'Reds' collapse, as collapse they will, it is easy to imagine. It will mean the most frightful pogrom ever perpetrated. There will be no staying the thirst for revenge on the part of the millions who have groaned under Bolshevik tyranny, and who will 'take it out' of every Jew and Jewess whom they can reach.

I will go farther. As soon as German agents perceive that Bolshevism is doomed, they will set to work to organize the pogrom with the same diabolical ingenuity and perseverance that they displayed during the war, with the object of opening between the Russian people and Western civilization the same abyss as that which separated the two in the old days, when Western sympathies were alienated from Russia by accounts of Tsarist tyranny and of the odious persecution of the Jews. Then, profiting by the new estrangement, the Germans, who are not squeamish, will 'help' Russia to reorganize 'herself,' and will make of her a German colony and a German military and economic reservoir, whose inhabitants will be all the readier to yield to German blandishments because, as 'Prinkipo' and its sequel show, their friends, the Allies, were ready, to come to terms, with their enemies, the Bolsheviks.

Does not this possibility--nay, this quasi-certainty--lend new significance to the German device, 'Great Russia for the Bolsheviks and the Bolsheviks for us'?

What, then, is to be done? There is but one way to avert the worst of the dangers that threaten the bulk of the Jewish people in Russia, and, with them, the whole Allied cause and the League of Nations itself. It is to give as much moral, material, and economic support as possible to Denikin and those responsible Russians who are striving to restore their country, so that Bolshevism, when it is overthrown, may be succeeded, not by an orgy of bloodthirsty revenge, sapiently organized by German hands, but by some form of stable government that can control Russia and keep her in touch with the Allies. And, in the meantime, let there be no talk of 'coming to terms' with Bolshevism.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
VIDI."

"VIDI" made the case that Russians would perform the needed pogroms to create an empire out of Eastern Europe for the Germans. The big Jews had other plans in mind. The Zionists and Communists had decided to make Germany the leading anti-Semitic force in Europe, not Russia. They planned for Germany to commit the massive pogroms against the Jews the big Jews sought and in so doing Germany would commit mass suicide, not Russia. They drove Germany to attack the Soviet Union while persecuting the Jews, and thereby won Western Allied support for the expansion of the Soviet Union across all of Eastern Europe to "de-Nazify" and Bolshevize it. And they chose one man to lead this orchestrated mayhem, Adolf Hitler. It was an unlikely choice, but it worked. When American General George S. Patton finally figured out what these Jewish criminals were up to at the end of the Second World War, they assassinated him just before he could warn the public and disclose the plot to expand the Soviet Union at the expense of Germany and the rest of Europe--eventually America, as well. The Zionists had England in a vice in the First World War. Charles Seymour explained the situation rather succinctly,

"Colonel House did not agree with Mr. Page. He felt that if the world were to be saved from political and economic collapse, the United States must take a hand in ending the war. Even if Russia remained faithful to the Allies--and he always questioned the danger of a separate peace--the long-drawn-out struggle would involve Europe in such an expenditure of men and materials, such complete disruption of industrial organization, that civilization would be threatened.

The war had become a conflagration which neither statesmen nor generals could handle. The statesmen had stupidly permitted it to blaze forth; the generals, as Winston Churchill writing in retrospect four years later insisted, were incapable of confining it 'within limits which though enormous were not uncontrolled. Thereafter the fire roared on till it burnt itself out. Thereafter events passed very largely outside the scope of conscious choice. Governments and individuals conformed to the rhythm of the tragedy, and

swayed and staggered forward in helpless violence, slaughtering and squandering on ever-increasing scales, till injuries were wrought to the structure of human society which a century will not efface, and which may conceivably prove fatal to the present civilization.... Victory was to be bought so dear as to be almost indistinguishable from defeat. It was not to give even security to the victors.... The most complete victory ever gained in arms has failed to solve the European problem or remove the dangers which produced the war.'¹

[Footnote--*The World Crisis* (Charles Scribner's Sons), ii, 1-2.]

Such a catastrophe House obviously feared in 1916 when he argued that in their effort to smash Germany the Allies ran the risk of exhausting civilization both of its man-power and its industrial life. There was the further risk incurred by them, which was that no matter how immense their efforts, the Allies might not be able to defeat the Central Powers without assistance from outside. House feared the defection of Russia, which would enable Germany to concentrate superior forces on the decisive battle front in France. It was a fear justified two years later by the appeal which the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy telegraphed to President Wilson: "There is great danger of the war being lost unless the numerical inferiority of the Allies can be remedied as rapidly as possible by the advent of American troops."⁽¹³⁸⁾

Wilson betrayed his own war effort when he sent Trotsky to Russia to carry the revolution forward to the point where Russia would leave the war. The Germans were then able to arrange a separate peace with the Bolsheviks, which helped prolong the war and cost many American lives, in that it enabled the Germans to transfer some of their troops from the East to the West and use them to kill Americans. This peace also prevented Germany from conquering all of Russia and thereby bringing Bolshevism to a final end.

General Erich Ludendorff had a golden opportunity to take all of Russia in 1918 and make peace with the Western Allies. The Bolsheviks so weakened

Russia that the Germans could easily have defeated the nation and claimed the entire enormous Russian Empire as their own, rather than simply settling for the relatively small gains of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Not only did the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk buy the Bolsheviks time to wait out the war, then try to take over the entire whole world, it prevented the Germans from ultimately taking the Russian Empire and making peace with the Western Allies, which would have been the far better move for Ludendorff to have made.

Clearly, Ludendorff made it his priority to consume Germany, France and England in continual mutual slaughter, rather than take Russian territory he would have been able to have kept and defend, while defending the Western borders of Germany from America. Instead of going down in history as one of the fathers of Bolshevik Russia, Ludendorff could have created an enormous German Empire. It would have been difficult for the British, French and Americans to continue a war on Germany if Germany simply abandoned its plans to annex parts of Western Europe and instead crushed the Red Terror and seized control of the Russian Empire.

Why did Ludendorff desire to destroy France and defeat England while bogged down in trench warfare, when he could have far more easily taken all the land Germans could ever have wanted by destroying the Bolsheviks and taking all of the Russian Empire? After all, Russia was the first nation to draw Germany into the war, why not take it? Why keep fighting on the Western Front, when imminent victory in the East was within easy grasp? It would have been far better for Ludendorff to have made peace in the West, then brought the full weight of his forces to bear on Russia, than to have made the foolish and unsuccessful offensives he launched with his exhausted troops on the West with forces he pulled away from Russia.

Ludendorff's failures made it easy for Kurt Eisner to overthrow Bavaria. Hitler served as a propaganda liaison for the Soldiers' Councils of the Bavarian Soviet Republic. Another veteran of the Communist Bavarian revolution and chairman of the interim central executive of Bavarian councils, Ernst Niekisch formed the "National Bolshevik" movement to align Germany directly with the Soviet Union to form an international bund on the farcical pretext of advancing "Nationalism".

Just as anti-Semitism was the handmaiden of Zionism, and Socialism the stepping stone to Communism, radical Nationalism became the gateway to Internationalism by affording the Communists the utterly destructive and

demoralizing machine of total war that consumed the nations which fell for the hyper-Nationalist ruse to wage permanent war. These nationalistic permanent wars fostered the myth that nations had to be destroyed in order for there to be an era of peace, for without nations there would be no nations left to fight with each other.

There would also be no Western Civilization to combat the Bolsheviks, who could then genocide Europeans at will during their permanent revolutions, which would artificially create combat where none organically arose. Though Lenin advocated human rights to self-determination when it served his agenda of defeating British colonialism, Lenin and after him Stalin absolutely denied human beings their rights to self-determination wherever and whenever they had the power to do so to make them supplicant slaves of International Communism.

Had the "National Bolsheviks" succeeded, the Bolsheviks would then have entered the gates and been free to enslave everyone in the name of universal "peace" and set about exterminating the best non-Jews. The Bolsheviks, who wailed and moaned about the rights of self-determination for all peoples in order to win the hearts and minds of the discontents of the colonial nations, set about to destroy the national sovereignty of Germany and all European nations in the name of Nationalism. They also orchestrated the massive population transfers of the Soviet Union. Then came the immigration of non-Europeans into the EU and America, which will eventually produce non-European majorities and thereby leave European Democracies with no rights of self-determination in historically European nations.

Leading the recent Soviet-style population transfers and orchestrated replacement of Europeans has been Putin's Communist comrade Angela Merkel and the Communist Barack Obama. Putin's political guru Alexander Dugin became heir to Ernst Niekisch's "National Bolshevism". The Communists of *Nazbol* engage in staged street fights with the Communists of *Antifa* to promote social discord in the streets of America and Europe in the present day. The political philosophy of Joseph Goebbels was pro-Russian, anti-Western and especially anti-American and anti-British, or "anti-Atlanticist" in the jargon of the Communists. *Nazbol* are notoriously anti-Atlanticist. Nazis have always worked in the service of the Soviet Union--and Zionism--and neo-Nazis continue to do so to this day. The Jewish terrorists of the Lehi Stern Gang in Palestine became "National Bolsheviks" or *Nazbol*.

The Communists have long used phony neo-Nazis as fronts, just as they used the original Nazis as a front. The KGB and Russian-controlled Czechoslovakian intelligence service created the false flag neo-Nazi front organization the *Kampfverband für unabhängiges Deutschland* as a ruse to discredit the West and provide cover for Communist activities. Everett L. Wheeler wrote,

"An example of a 'camouflage maneuver' occurred in 1957, when the wife of a French administrator was murdered by a bomb disguised as a box of cigars for her husband. The act was blamed on a West German Neo-Nazi group, the *Kampfverband für unabhängiges Deutschland*, but in reality the perpetrators were the Czechoslovak intelligence service. In its early days camouflage maneuvers often characterized PLO activities, but more recently the situation is reversed and the PLO suffers the blame for the acts of others.⁶⁵"
(139)

William Norman Grigg wrote,

"In the early post-war era, Soviet propaganda tirelessly associated anti-communists with the late Nazi regime, and covert efforts were undertaken to create controlled neo-Nazi 'opposition' groups. In his book *The Deception Game: Czechoslovak Intelligence in Soviet Political Warfare*, former Czech intelligence officer Ladislav Bittman described the creation of a KGB-controlled West German neo-Nazi front called Kampfverband für Unabhängiges Deutschland (Fighting Group for an Independent Germany). The Group appeared out of nowhere in 1956; in 1957, the faux fascists attempted to assassinate Andre-Marie Tremeaud, a French official, as a means of inciting anti-German sentiment in France.

Bittman explained that 'Moscow needed a new opportunity to point to the growth of fascism in the German Federal Republic and, with the help of this specter, to intimidate West Germany's European and overseas allies. Under the direction of Soviet advisers, the Czechoslovak intelligence service carried out an action entailing the fullest possible use of current methods of black propaganda as well as assassination. The intent was to prove to the world public that the German Federal Republic was a fascist seedbed; the

Kampfverband fur Unabhängiges Deutschland was created. . . to produce fascist propaganda on a large scale.' In fact, according to Bittman, the Soviet-controlled neo-Nazi group was able to enlist the help of real Nazis to disseminate the group's propaganda. The Group's attempt to kill Tremeaud misfired, killing the official's wife instead. Notes Bittman, 'Public discussion of the Kampfverband as a possible instigator of Mrs. Tremeaud's murder was so widespread that the USSR could openly join the fray without fearing that the French public and investigatory agencies could deduce Soviet involvement in the matter.'"[\(140\)](#)

Long before the KGB set about to destabilize Western society, the Freemasons conspired to overthrow the monarchies of the world in fulfillment of the Jewish messianic prophecies which called for the overthrow of Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses; as well as for a world government run by Jews from Jerusalem, and the "restoration of the Jews to Palestine"; and for the destruction of Gentile culture, Gentile religions, Gentile nations, Gentile languages and ultimately the extermination of the Gentiles, themselves--all this mass murder justified on the false premise that it was necessary to achieve an era of "peace" and a new world ruled by Jews. Freemason Richard Koudenhove-Kalergi believed that the Jews were the aristocracy of the human race and called for the destruction of Europeans through miscegenation. Kalergi's ideas inspired the European Union.

Isaiah 49:23 states,

"And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy nursing mothers: they shall bow down to thee *with their face toward* the earth, and lick up the dust of thy feet; and thou shalt know that I *am* the LORD: for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me."

Isaiah 60:12 states,

"For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, *those* nations shall be utterly wasted."

Isaiah 2:1-4:

"The word that Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem.
2 And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the LORD's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. 3 And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the LORD, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem. 4 And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Isaiah 9:6-7:

"6 For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. 7 Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."

Isaiah 11:4, 9-10:

"4 But with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth: and he shall smite the earth: with the rod of his

mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the wicked. [***] 9 They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. 10 And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek: and his rest shall be glorious."

Isaiah 40:23:

"That bringeth the princes to nothing; he maketh the judges of the earth as vanity."

Isaiah 42:1:

"Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him: he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles."

Isaiah 49:7:

"Thus saith HaShem, the Redeemer of Israel, his Holy One, to him who is despised of men, to him who is abhorred of nations, to a servant of rulers: kings shall see and arise, princes, and they shall prostrate themselves; because of HaShem that is faithful, even the Holy One of Israel, who hath chosen thee. [Masoretic Text Version of the Jewish Publication Society]"

Isaiah 61:6, 9:

"6 But ye shall be named the Priests of the LORD: men shall call you the Ministers of our God: ye shall eat the riches of the Gentiles, and in their

glory shall ye boast yourselves. [***] 9 And their seed shall be known among the Gentiles, and their offspring among the people: all that see them shall acknowledge them, that they *are* the seed *which* the LORD hath blessed."

Psalm 2:1-12 (see also: Sukkah 52a-b) states:

"Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing? 2 The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD, and against his anointed, *saying*, 3 Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. 4 He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision. 5 Then shall he speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure. 6 Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion. 7 I will declare the decree: the LORD hath said unto me, Thou *art* my Son; this day have I begotten thee. 8 Ask of me, and I shall give *thee* the heathen *for* thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth *for* thy possession. 9 Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. 10 Be wise now therefore, O ye kings: be instructed, ye judges of the earth. 11 Serve the LORD with fear, and rejoice with trembling. 12 Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish *from* the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed *are* all they that put their trust in him."

Psalm 18:40-50 states,

"40 Thou hast also given me the necks of mine enemies; that I might destroy them that hate me. 41 They cried, but *there was* none to save *them: even* unto the LORD, but he answered them not. 42 Then did I beat them small as the dust before the wind: I did cast them out as the dirt in the streets. 43 Thou hast delivered me from the strivings of the people; *and* thou hast made me the head of the heathen: a people *whom* I have not known shall serve me. 44 As soon as they hear *of me*, they shall obey me: the strangers shall submit themselves unto me. 45 The strangers shall fade away, and be afraid out of

their close places. 46 The LORD liveth; and blessed *be* my rock; and let the God of my salvation be exalted. 47 *It is* God that avengeth me, and subdueth the people under me. 48 He delivereth me from mine enemies: yea, thou liftest me up above those that rise up against me: thou hast delivered me from the violent man. 49 Therefore will I give thanks unto thee, O LORD, among the heathen, and sing *praises* unto thy name. 50 Great deliverance giveth he to his king; and sheweth mercy to his anointed, to David, and to his seed for evermore."

Psalms 72:8-11:

"8 He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth. 9 They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him; and his enemies shall lick the dust. 10 The kings of Tarshish and *of* the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts. 11 Yea, all kings shall fall down before him: all nations shall serve him."

Psalms 110:1-7:

"The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool. 2 The LORD shall send the rod of thy strength out of Zion: rule thou in the midst of thine enemies. 3 Thy people *shall be* willing in the day of thy power, in the beauties of holiness from the womb of the morning: thou hast the dew of thy youth. 4 The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou *art* a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek. 5 The Lord at thy right hand shall strike through kings in the day of his wrath. 6 He shall judge among the heathen, he shall fill *the places with* the dead bodies; he shall wound the heads over many countries. 7 He shall drink of the brook in the way: therefore shall he lift up the head."

Exodus 19:5-6:

"5 Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth is mine: 6 And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These *are* the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel."

Numbers 24:17-20:

"17 I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth. 18 And Edom shall be a possession, Seir also shall be a possession for his enemies; and Israel shall do valiantly. 19 Out of Jacob shall come *he* that shall have dominion, and shall destroy him that remaineth of the city. 20 ¶And when he looked on Amalek, he took up his parable, and said, Amalek *was* the first of the nations; but his latter end *shall be* that he perish for ever."

Numbers 33:50-56:

"50 And the LORD spake unto Moses in the plains of Moab by Jordan *near* Jericho, saying, 51 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye are passed over Jordan into the land of Canaan; 52 Then ye shall drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you, and destroy all their pictures, and destroy all their molten images, and quite pluck down all their high places: 53 And ye shall dispossess *the inhabitants of* the land, and dwell therein: for I have given you the land to possess it. 54 And ye shall divide the land by lot for an inheritance among your families: *and* to the more ye shall give the more inheritance, and to the fewer ye shall give the less inheritance: every man's *inheritance* shall be in the place where his lot falleth; according to the tribes of your fathers ye shall inherit. 55 But if ye will not drive out the inhabitants of the land from before you; then it shall come to pass, *that those* which ye let remain of them *shall be* pricks in your

eyes, and thorns in your sides, and shall vex you in the land wherein ye dwell. 56 Moreover it shall come to pass, *that* I shall do unto you, as I thought to do unto them."

Deuteronomy 7:6:

"For thou *art* an holy people unto the LORD thy God: the LORD thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself, above all people that *are* upon the face of the earth."

Deuteronomy 28:10:

"And all people of the earth shall see that thou art called by the name of the LORD; and they shall be afraid of thee."

Jeremiah 10:10:

"But the LORD *is* the true God, he *is* the living God, and an everlasting king: at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation."

Ezekiel 39:17-18:

"17 ¶And, thou son of man, thus saith the Lord GOD; Speak unto every feathered fowl, and to every beast of the field, Assemble yourselves, and come; gather yourselves on every side to my sacrifice that I do sacrifice for you, *even* a great sacrifice upon the mountains of Israel, that ye may eat flesh, and drink blood. 18 Ye shall eat the flesh of the mighty, and drink the

blood of the princes of the earth, of rams, of lambs, and of goats, of bullocks, all of them fatlings of Bashan."

Micah 4:2-3:

"2 And many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. 3 And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Micah 17:16-17 states,

"The nations shall see and be confounded at all their might: they shall lay *their* hand upon *their* mouth, their ears shall be deaf. 17 They shall lick the dust like a serpent, they shall move out of their holes like worms of the earth: they shall be afraid of the LORD our God, and shall fear because of thee."

Jeremiah 3:17:

"At that time they shall call Jerusalem the throne of the LORD; and all the nations shall be gathered unto it, to the name of the LORD, to Jerusalem: neither shall they walk any more after the imagination of their evil heart."

Zechariah 14:9:

"And the LORD shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one LORD, and his name one."

The Jews believe that the beginning of the messianic era will be filled with turmoil, war, genocidal death and massive destruction. They refer to this period as the "birthpangs of the messiah". Freemasons employ the *Anno Lucis* calendar, which to them meant that the world had existed for almost 6,000 years in 1914 AD, and it was coming time for the "Sabbath millennium" to begin in the year 2000 AD. The Talmud states that after 6,000 years from the creation of Adam, the Jews will enter the messianic era and rule the world for a thousand or two-thousand year age. In this messianic period, all monarchies must either be Jewish or fall. The First World War largely accomplished the destruction of the monarchies, by design, as had previous Judeo-Masonic revolutions, just in time for the messianic era to begin in the year 2000 AD. The Freemasons assisted the Jews by making the First World War a Socialist Revolution against Monarchy.

The American and French revolutions were in part the work of Freemasons. The Freemasonic and crypto-Jewish "Young Turk" revolution overthrew the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire and mass murdered 1.5 million helpless Armenians. Freemasons Kerensky, Lenin and Trotsky took over the Russian Empire, murdered Tsar Nicholas II and his family, and promptly mass murdered 30 million more human beings. Freemason Ludendorff led Kaiser Wilhelm II to abdicate his throne. The monarchy last ruled by Charles I & IV was abolished. Egyptian King Farouk wrote in his notebook,

"The whole world is in revolt.

Soon there will be only five Kings left.

King of England, King of Spades, King of Clubs,

King of Hearts, and King of Diamonds."[\(141\)](#)

After the creation of Socialism, many of the Monarchies came to be replaced by Socialist Republics. There was a strong connection between Socialism,

Freemasonry and the occult. The Socialist and Communist revolutionaries, often Freemasons, engaged in "Red Terror" and slaughtered the leaders, intelligentsia and Bourgeoisie of the nations they attacked as human sacrifices to their cause. In this way, they degraded the genetics of the non-Jews and bred them towards becoming slave races. They also encouraged miscegenation, believing that the offspring of mixed races inherit the worst traits and lose the best.

Wars are also dysgenic. German General Falkenhayn's Battle of Verdun caused millions of casualties. Falkenhayn went on to help Jews in Palestine. James Bacque argues that the Allies, under the direction of General Eisenhower, starved hundreds of thousands, if not millions of defenseless German prisoners of war to death during and after WW I. Freemason Dwight David Eisenhower was called "the terrible Swedish-Jew" in his yearbook for West Point, *The 1915 Howitzer*, West Point, New York, (1915), p. 80. Eisenhower stopped General Patton from ending the war early, and kept Patton from joining with the Germans to defeat the Soviets. Freemason and Zionist Harry Truman won reelection with the help of Jewish Zionist money. During the war, he supported the Soviets and the Zionists. The Soviets murdered millions of German POWs and German civilians. They genocided the Germans of East Prussia and other parts of Eastern Europe. The Soviets gang raped German women for the expressed purpose of breaking their racial pride and changing the genetics of the resulting offspring. The Americans and British bombed German cities for the expressed purpose of mass murdering civilians and destroying the German spirit.

The Nazis mass murdered Slavs, who were looking to the Nazis for help against the Bolsheviks. The Nazis expanded the theater of war, which led to massive destruction across Europe.

British Queen Victoria was descended from German royalty and was likely a German Jew. She believed that she was descended from the ancient Jewish King David, a bloodline which had produced Jesus Christ, and which the Jews believed would spawn their deliverer. German Kaiser Wilhelm II was her grandson, as was his cousin British King George V, who was the spitting image of his cousin Russian Tsar Nicolas II with whom he was related through King Christian IX of Denmark. Jewish Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli declared that Queen Victoria was the "Empress of India" in order to entice her to take Palestine as part of the trade route to India and allow the

Jews to rule Palestine to "protect" British interests. The same ploy had been tried with Napoleon to lure him into Palestine as messiah of the Jews. Napoleon slaughtered the flower of the French youth and waged war after war.

The major players behind the First World War were all in the same family and believed not only that they were Jews, but of the messianic bloodline of King David at the very time when all was to be fulfilled. German Jews had interbred with the aristocracy of all of Europe and even England was ruled by German Jews, as were Russia and Germany.⁽¹⁴²⁾ The House of Windsor, the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the House of Wettin and the House of Hanover are all Germanic and the Jewish penetration was deep and for a purpose, much like that of mythical Queen Esther. Is this all just a coincidence, that they conducted the prophesied war to end all wars, issued the Balfour Declaration, took Palestine and surrendered their thrones to Jewish led Internationalist Communist governments. Or was it all planned that way?

The American Ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard quoted Kaiser Wilhelm II as stating,

"I and my cousins, George and Nicholas, will make peace when the time comes."⁽¹⁴³⁾

President Wilson's handler "Colonel" Edward Mandel House claimed that the Kaiser was powerless to stop the war lust of German military leaders, which predated the war.⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ The Prussian military command was rotten with Freemasons, as was the British Royalty. After Ludendorff and Hindenberg took control of the military, House stated that,

"The Kaiser, the Chancellor, and Germany generally desire peace. Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, who control Germany, believe that peace can be secured quicker by the sword than through negotiations. The Chancellor and the Kaiser will therefore not be able to offer such terms as the Allies can afford to accept."⁽¹⁴⁵⁾

Wilson's advisor "Colonel" Edward Mandel House was a Socialist. He helped draft Wilson's Fourteen Points promising a fair and honorable peace with Germany. After obtaining the Armistice and the Kaiser's abdication, the Allies then reneged on the Fourteen Points and instead issued the draconian Treaty of Versailles. House also helped draft the Covenant of the League of Nations. House had led the American diplomatic effort for peace negotiations and an armistice and traveled to Germany. He had very good things to say about the German Jew Walther Rathenau, who supported the Bolsheviks.

House wrote the book *Philip Dru: Administrator* in 1911, which called for a war between Mexico and America, a plan German General Erich Ludendorff tried to bring to fruition in 1917, and which had involved German intrigues for a very long time.⁻⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ House, who was Wilson's handler from the beginning of Wilson's political career, was also deeply connected to Wall Street and the Jewish bankers and their agenda for the First World War: America joining the Allies, the bait of the 14 Points, the armistice, the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, the Council on Foreign Relations, Socialism in America, etc.

The Jewish financiers manipulated President Wilson both through their agent, the Socialist "Colonel" House, and through blackmail for Wilson's affair with Mrs. Peck. They held the love letters Wilson had sent to her and paid her off on the condition that Wilson obey their long and ever growing list of demands, which he did. At their insistence, Wilson helped create the Federal Reserve, the Revenue Act of 1913, nominated Louis Brandeis for the Supreme Court; and Wilson brought America into World War One against Germany, lured Germany into the Armistice with his promises of the 14 Points and then reneged on them with the Treaty of Versailles, thereby setting the stage for World War Two. In 1917, Wilson gave Trotsky a passport and sent him to Russia at the same time that Erich Ludendorff arranged for Lenin to travel to Russia. The Germans helped to fund Lenin and Trotsky.⁻⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ The fact that the same leaders and bankers financed and supported both Nazism and Bolshevism proves that Nazism served Bolshevism, by design. They created both revolutionary political movements, provided their leaders and paid for them.

"Colonel" House boasted of his attempts to prevent the First World War when he traveled to Germany in 1914.⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ House made a second trip to Germany in 1915 aboard the ill-fated *Lusitania* and asked the Germans to render the seas safe for the passage of all merchant ships. It may have been then that a plan was hatched in House's mind to sink the *Lusitania* shortly thereafter and blame the Germans, creating a pretext for America's entry into the war. He wrote about such deceptive measures, and the political advantages that could be derived from them, in his book *Philip Dru: Administrator*.

The German Government was very much aware of "Colonel" House's controlling influence over President Wilson. The German Ambassador to America, Count von Bernstorff, wrote to Count von Montgelas of the German Foreign Office, on 5 May 1914,

"Colonel and Mrs. House will soon be arriving in Berlin and, as far as I know, will be staying with the American Ambassador. Gerard will certainly receive him, for Colonel House is President Wilson's most intimate friend. He is one of the few people with whom the hermit-like President lives at all on terms of friendship. He sees other people only on business. Here Colonel House is thought to be 'the power behind the throne'. If this may be one of those common American exaggerations, yet it is so far true that Colonel House possesses great influence. He has interests in Texas and was able therefore often to advise the President regarding the Mexican question, mostly in the direction of energetic action, in opposition to Bryan.

If an opportunity occurs of treating Colonel House in a friendly fashion it would be to our interests. If you get to know him, you will find him an agreeable member of society. He knows a great deal about Wall Street. I met him at the houses of Speyer and Warburg."⁽¹⁴⁹⁾

"Demnächst werden Colonel und Mrs. House nach Berlin kommen und, soviel ich weiß, bei dem amerikanischen Botschafter wohnen. Jedenfalls wird sich Gerard ihrer annehmen, da Colonel House der intimste Freund des Präsidenten Wilson ist. Er gehört zu den wenigen Leuten, mit welchen der einsiedlerische Präsident überhaupt freundschaftlich verkehrt. Sonst sieht Herr Wilson die Menschen nur zu geschäftlichen Besprechungen. Colonel

House gilt daher hier als „the power behind the throne“. Wenn hierin auch eine der üblichen amerikanischen Übertreibungen liegen mag, so ist jedenfalls so viel wahr, daß Colonel House großen Einfluß besitzt. Er hat Interessen in Texas und konnte daher auch oft den Präsidenten in der mexikanischen Frage beraten, meistens in der energischen Richtung im Gegensatz zu Bryan.

Wenn sich Gelegenheit bieten sollte, Colonel House freundlich zu behandeln, so würde dies in unserem Interesse liegen. Sie werden, falls Sie ihn kennen lernen, in Colonel House einen angenehmen Gesellschafter finden. Er weiß auch in Wall Street gut Bescheid. Ich traf ihn bei Speyers und Warburgs." [\(150\)](#)

The German Ambassador to America, Count von Bernstorff, wrote to the German Foreign Office, on 6 May 1914,

"A letter from myself to Count Montgelas is on the way begging that House be treated as well as possible; he may be described as the only personal friend Wilson has. Being a Texan, he exercised special influence in the question of Mexico. He lives now in New York, where he knows the great bankers well. I have often met him with Speyer and Warburg. I recommend his being received by His Majesty, if that is possible." [\(151\)](#)

"Ich schrieb bereits Privatbrief, der unterwegs an Graf Montgelas mit der Bitte um möglichst freundliche Behandlung von House, den man vielleicht als den einzigen persönlichen Freund Wilsons bezeichnen kann. Als Texaner hat er besonders in Mexikofrage Einfluß ausgeübt. Er lebt jetzt in New York, wo er mit den großen Bankiers gut bekannt. Ich traf ihn öfters bei Speyer und Warburg. Ich befürworte Empfang durch Seine Majestät, falls angängig." [\(152\)](#)

On 20 March 1915, House met privately with Arthur Zimmermann [\(153\)](#) on his second trip to Germany. This same Zimmermann later tried to fulfill House's plans for a war between Mexico and America. House set forth his

scheme in his book *Philip Dru: Administrator*, in 1911. The hagiographic biography of House, ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ *The Real Colonel House*, states,

"Colonel House sailed from New York on January 30, 1915, on board the *Lusitania*. It was on this trip that the big Cunarder flew the American flag in passing through the waters adjacent to the British Isles--although Colonel House did not know it at the time--which was one of the excuses given by the German Government for sinking her several months afterward. While no public explanation of the incident was made, it has always been supposed that Captain Dow, of the *Lusitania*, took this unusual step for the protection of Colonel House. Passengers who were aboard on the voyage in question testified to the skipper's unusual nervousness, induced by the fact that submarines already were active off the mouth of the Mersey, and decided that he resorted to American colors in the belief that it was a justifiable device to shield the person of the American envoy.

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On March 19, Colonel House arrived in the German capital after a short stay in Switzerland. He was the guest of Ambassador Gerard, and he met a second time the statesmen he had tried to persuade in the previous May to move to prevent the bursting of the war-cloud--among others, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Zimmermann, who was to make the ridiculous attempt to ally Mexico and Japan with Germany against the United States, in January, 1917, and who was then one of the strongest men in Germany by reason of his alliance with the extremists of the military party and the advocates of ruthlessness at the Admiralty, headed by von Tirpitz. With these men and others, Colonel House undertook to argue the advantages of moderation, and the harm that must ensue if yet more nations should be arrayed with Germany's enemies.

They gave him fair words, but no satisfaction, until he extended, as a fisherman casts his bait, a certain phrase of five words: 'The Freedom of the Seas.' So far as can be determined, Colonel House was the first to use this much-debated phrase, at least in its connection with the problems raised by the present war. No previous mention of it has been found. It met with a prompt response.

'Ah,' said the German statesmen, 'you mean the general recognition of the Declaration of London?'

But Colonel House meant much more than this. He meant a literal, unlimited freedom of the seas, which would imply the safety of merchantmen in enemy ports on the declaration of war; the safety not only of food cargoes, but cargoes of actual contraband; the uninterrupted progress of the world's ocean-borne commerce in the midst of the most widely dispersed war. It was, in effect, an extension to the utmost limits of the American doctrine of the exemption from capture of private property. Accepted by the belligerent nations, it would have the immediate result of confining the war to a struggle between fleets and armies and exempting from harm noncombatants and neutral nations, while the economic structure of civilization would survive almost unimpaired. Inevitably, such a policy would operate to restrict the waging of war on a national scale.

'But for what would navies be used, then?' demanded the Germans.

'For defense against invasion,' returned Colonel House.

A vista opened before the eyes of the leaders at Berlin which they had abandoned hope of seeing.

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But in the moment of fruition Colonel House's plans were destroyed by the news that the Lusitania had been sunk on May 7, 1915, by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, with a loss of 1,200 non-combatants, including more than 100 Americans. By that deed Germany placed herself outside the pale of civilization, and ruined the promising chances of escape from the British blockade which Colonel House had offered her. There was nothing for him to do but return home.

The sinking of the Lusitania was precisely the contingency Colonel House had foreseen in Germany's reckless disregard of international law at sea. The dangers inseparable from submarine warfare had been drawn to the attention of the German Government by the United States in a note of February 10, immediately upon receipt of the proclamation of the war zone around the British Isles. In this preliminary note, Secretary Bryan had warned the German Government that 'if the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights. If such a deplorable situation should arise the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the

Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full employment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."-(155)

House attempted to make war profiteering a most profitable venture by securing the unrestricted traffic of war contraband and ensuring its safe transport. *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* alleged that Jews wanted to profit from wars and would prevent any territorial gains through war, instead converting war into a commercial enterprise for their personal profits. This made wars pointless struggles for the profits of industry and banks, especially of neutral countries supplying arms and other supplies to desperate combatants, like America was doing at the time. House and Wilson's proposals for peace at the time would have wiped out Germany's territorial gains in the war to that point, and his proposals were thus in complete conformity with the policies alleged in the *Protocols*. Indeed, *The Real Colonel House* discusses the immense profits made from the misery of the First World War,

"The return of Theodore Roosevelt and the conservative wing of the Progressives of 1912 enabled the Republican party to present a solid front; business men generally in the East were against Mr. Wilson, despite the huge profits they had been making for two years; his fearless attitude toward Germany had offended a substantial element of German-American voters, while his refusal to allow the country to be drawn into the war, without a mandate from the people, had drawn down upon him the abuse of a vociferous pro-Ally group, headed by Colonel Roosevelt. Finally, his Mexican policy, always a source of trouble, had been brought to the fore again by the necessity of adopting sterner measures in the spring and early summer of 1916."-(156)

Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff teamed up to lead the German war effort during the First World War. After the war, Ludendorff sent Hitler

in to infiltrate the German Workers' Party and create the Nazi Party out of it. Hindenburg later appointed Hitler Chancellor of Germany in 1933. It is no mere coincidence that these two partners installed Hitler as warmongering dictator over Germany, and Lenin as leader of a bloody "world revolution" in Russia. And Ludendorff pitted the Nazis he created against the Bolsheviks. Though the three royal cousins Kaiser Wilhelm II, Tsar Nicholas II and George V started the First World War at the instigation of others, Germany had largely come under the control of Freemason General Erich Ludendorff by mid-war. Russia fell to Lenin and Trotsky and Great Britain was held hostage to the Zionists who offered up a *quid pro quo* deal of American support in exchange for the Balfour Declaration. American President Wilson was under Jewish blackmail the whole time. British Prime Minister Lloyd George was a Zionist and under the intoxicating spell of the homosexual *bon vivant* and Rothschild descendant Phillip Sassoon. Prime Minister of France Georges Clemenceau was the puppet of Louis George Rothschild, a.k.a. "Georges Mandel".

It is interesting to note that Kaiser Wilhelm II continued to seek the unification of Europe as a "United States of Europe" after the First World War and into the Second World War. The slogan "The United States of Europe" was coined by Trotsky and advanced by Lenin before the Kaiser adopted it. The Kaiser's plans for the European Union matched those of the Jews Albert Einstein and Georg Nicolai (Lewinstein);—⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ and the Freemason Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, who worked for the Warburgs and Rothschilds.—⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ Wilhelm II also called for the expulsion of all Jews from Europe,—⁽¹⁵⁹⁾ a dear wish of the Zionists and big Jews.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, who was Queen Victoria's grandson, and whose mother was the Marxist Jew Victoria--sister to Edward VII--whom Wilhelm called by his nickname "Uncle Bertie", and who was dubbed "the greatest Mason in the world"--wrote to Margarethe Landgravine, on 3 November 1940,

"The hand of God is creating a new World & working miracles. To think that France has finally dropped the poisonous Entente Cordiale [of] Uncle Bertie's with Britain & sided with Germany and Italy in cooperation, ignoring the Kings [sic] appeal, is a *miracle*! We are becoming the *U.S. of Europe* under German leadership, a united European Continent, nobody ever hoped to see!"¹⁴—⁽¹⁶⁰⁾

Kaiser Wilhelm II wrote to Poultney Bigelow, on 21 November 1940,

"Over here the new U.S. of Europe are in formation, shaping the Continent into one block of Nations."-([161](#))

The Communists long sought and continue to seek a united Europe and Asia under Soviet rule. They want it to stand in opposition to a united America and England to justify its existence and hostility. This plan called for the Soviets to combine with and dominate Germany. They are pitted against the "Atlanticists" of England and America. This been the recurring dream of Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Ernst Niekisch, Heinrich Laufenberg, Fritz Wolffheim, Walther Rathenau, Joseph Goebbels, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Joseph Stalin, David Ben-Gurion, Alexander Dugin, Vladimir Putin, etc.

The Eurasianist versus Atlanticist struggle found its ultimate expression in the Cold War. The Cold War brought about the existential threat of Europeans and their descendants aiming nuclear weapons at one another, a threat that was created by the Jews who urged Roosevelt to develop atomic bombs, and the treacherous American Communist Jews who then forwarded the technology to the Soviet Union, so as to create a system of mutually assured destruction.

The European Union project, which made major advances under CDU politician and Chancellor of West Germany Konrad Adenauer, has indeed come to be dominated by Germany, to the detriment of Greece and other vulnerable nations. Under the reign of Putin's old KGB and Stasi ally, the CDU politician Angela Merkel, Germany has led the European Union to become increasingly Socialistic, to increase non-European immigration and European population transfers, and has subverted German and European interests in favor of Russian interests. Former Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder helped to make Germany dependent on Russian energy.

Germany has helped the Communists who still dominate Russia to weaken Greece, which has come under Russian influence through its infiltration of the anti-NATO and anti-Western political parties in Greece. Greece was always viewed as the seat of Western Civilization. The Communists have

turned it against the West, just as they turned Russia against the West. Russians, too, had always viewed themselves as Western and European, until the Communist Government declared that they are anti-Western and Eurasian.

The German domination of the European Union is serving to create a Socialist Empire of Europe which is being handed over to the Soviet Union under Putin, by design. The Germans are again serving as instruments of the big Jews. Putin is also driving a wedge between Great Britain and the EU in order to foster the growth of, and sustain, the "Atlanticists" in contrived opposition to the Soviets in preparation for a nuclear "Brothers' War" between Europeans.

David Ben-Gurion was a Communist, a terrorist, a racist and the first Prime Minister of Israel. He was asked to predict in 1962 what he believed the world would be like twenty-five years later, in 1987. Ben-Gurion stated that pursuant to Jewish messianic prophecies, the Jews would dictate all laws from Jerusalem and the Communist Eurasianists would succeed, with the Jews leading a world government and reigning supreme over all the rest of humanity,

"With the exception of the USSR as a federated Eurasian state, all other continents will become united in a world alliance, at whose disposal will be an international police force. All armies will be abolished, and there will be no more wars. In Jerusalem, the United Nations (a truly *United Nations*) will build a Shrine of the Prophets to serve the federated union of all continents; this will be the seat of the Supreme Court of Mankind, to settle all controversies among the federated continents, as prophesied by Isaiah."-([162](#))

After the First World War, Kaiser Wilhelm II lived in exile in the Netherlands at Doorn. Many in the Jewish press tried to place the blame for the war on him. Baron Clemens von Radowitz-Nei alleged that he had discussed politics with the former Emperor, on May 20th, 21st and 22nd of 1922. The Baron reported on his alleged conversations with the former Kaiser in *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, on 3 July 1922, on the front page in an article which continued onto page 4, where the Baron alleged, among other things,

"The former emperor had a very great respect for Dr. Rathenau's ability, but considered him a great danger to Germany. In the first place, Rathenau was a Jew, and the Kaiser has come apparently to the firm conviction that the Jews are at the bottom of most of the troubles in Germany and Europe.

'The much talked of Wiesbaden agreement,' said the former emperor, 'was not an international agreement. It was an understanding between two groups of capitalists, two great trusts--between Rathenau and the interests represented by Loucheur and Giraud.'

And curiously enough, when I saw Dr. Rathenau a few weeks later, he asked me if many people did not think that--in France.

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The Kaiser is convinced that all the evils of the modern world originate with the Jews.

'A Jew cannot be a true patriot,' he exclaimed. 'He is something different--like a bad insect. He must be kept apart, out of a place where he can do mischief--even if by pogroms, if necessary.'

'The Jews are responsible for bolshevism in Russia, and Germany, too. I was far too indulgent with them during my reign, and I bitterly regret the favors I showed to prominent Jewish bankers and business men.'

I noticed that one of the generals in attendance on him at the time wore the swastika, symbol of an anti-Semitic organization in Germany.

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[The former emperor] was much disturbed by the strong Jewish-Masonic influence in France, and thought that this was at the bottom of much that went wrong.

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The Jewish influence among the Young Turks worries him, and he fears that bolshevist elements are becoming too powerful among them; but he thinks that Turkey and Egypt will form the nucleus, sooner or later, of a Moslem bloc."

Erich Ludendorff was quoted in the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, on 1 March 1924, on page 3, in article with the header "'I Fought Rule by Red or Jew'--Ludendorff". His statements were in full agreement with those of Jewish

Zionists--it almost appears as if his statements were scripted by Zionists. *The Tribune* wrote,

"[. . .]With this introduction Gen. von Ludendorff launched into a long explanation of the reasons for attempting a coup d'etat against the republican government, which he sees undermined by the socialist principles of Marxism and pan-Judaism.

'There cannot be the slightest doubt of my attitude towards the communists,' he continued. 'Before the war this Marxist world turned against every military power. Philip Scheidemann said to France, 'You are not our enemies, but our friends and allies.'

'In connection with this is the Jewish question. I made its acquaintance during the war. For me it is a question of race. Little as the Englishmen or Frenchmen can be permitted to obtain domination over us, so little can the Jew be permitted. Freedom of the nation cannot be expected from him. Therefore I was against him.

'We want a Germany free of Marxism, semitism, and papal influences.'"

Recall that this same Ludendorff had sent Lenin in to Russia to make it Bolshevik. Ludendorff was a self-declared "National Socialist" who sent Hitler in to infiltrate and take over the German Workers' Party and turn it into the *National Socialist* German Workers' Party. In 1924, Ludendorff was elected to the *Reichstag* as a member of the *National Socialist* Freedom Movement.

Another Prussian, Otto von Bismarck, himself perhaps a Jew,⁽¹⁶³⁾ acted in the best interests of the Zionist Jewish bankers. Bismarck could not openly associate with the Rothschilds, because they were so closely allied with Austria. Instead, Bismarck requested that the Rothschilds recommend a banker for Bismarck to use. They, of course, recommended their agent Gerson von Bleichröder in Berlin. Bismarck was therefore dependent on the House of Rothschild for his funds and they controlled the purse strings of the German Empire. The *Zollverein* played a large role in the unification of Germany under Bismarck and they enabled the bankers to exploit the German People. Bismarck likely did not take Austria, because that would have brought him into conflict with the Rothschilds.

Michael Shapiro wrote in his book *The Jewish 100: A Ranking of the Most Influential Jews of All Time*,

"Although their political power would wane after the First World War as more banking houses rose to prominence and competition set in, the Rothschilds helped shape the political fortunes of many of the great figures of the age, including, but certainly not limited to, Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, Talleyrand, Metternich, Queen Victoria, Disraeli, and Bismarck (and the futures of their countries)." [\(164\)](#)

The Chicago Daily Tribune wrote, on 21 July 1878, on page 13,

"BEACONSFIELD'S LUCK.

Bismarck's Hand Disclosed in the
Workings of the Congress
at Berlin.

How the Jew Bankers Revenged
Themselves for Insults to Their
Race.

Correspondence New York Graphic.

London, July 6.--All hail, Beaconsfield!

He is the hero of the hour. He is looked upon by all loyal Englishmen as the pivot on which has turned all the deliberations of the Berlin Congress. But is this the correct view?

Not at all. England's triumphs at Berlin are simply incidents in the 'streak of luck' which has marked the career of this great political adventurer.

I am enabled to furnish the *Graphic* with the first true account of the recent moves on the chess-board of European politics.

The result of the Congress may be briefly stated as the complete humiliation of Russia. True, she receives Batoum, with conditions that render the concession practically valueless. True, she regains her little strip of

Bessarabia that had been given to Roumania, and she is permitted to retain Kars. But it is her rivals who have secured the material advantages at the Congress, and, worse than all, it is England, her special rival, who has been made the chief recipient of the fruits of Russia's expenditure of blood and treasure.

It is now certain--it will be published in the journals and confirmed in Parliament ere this letter is 1,000 miles on its way to you--that England is to have Cyprus as her own, and is to acquire a protectorate of the whole of Asiatic Turkey, with practically illimitable possibilities of the extension of trade in the Levant and down the Valley of the Euphrates. Egypt is virtually hers; the Suez Canal is absolutely in her control.

Russia has acquired neither facilities for the extension of her trade nor territory; and she has lost all the prestige acquired by the war.

What does this mean?

The answer to this question involves three names--Rothschild, Bismarck, Andrassy.

First, as to Rothschild. The sympathy of the Hebrews all over the world has been with Turkey and against Russia. Russia, in the nineteenth century, has oppressed and persecuted the Jews with the most bitter and malignant cruelty. The hatred of the Greek Church for the Jews to-day is as intense as was that of some of the bigoted Catholics in the Middle Ages for that long suffering and persecuted race. The success of the Russian arms against Turkey filled the Jews with indignation and alarm. The Turks in their rule in Europe and in Asia have been tolerant alike to Christian and to Jew; it may be said they have been forced to award this tolerance; but it was not in violation of their faith nor of the will of their great Prophet, for to this day there exists the authenticated manuscript of the famous decree of Mohammed, in which he commands the faithful to abstain from persecuting and to treat charity and kindness the Jews and Christians dwelling under their rule. But, against the personal wishes of the Czar, the blind and bitter hatred of the Russians for the Jews continually manifests itself, and their persecution of the chosen people has never ceased.

Russia was forced to make great pecuniary sacrifices to keep her armies in the field; she taxed her monetary resources to the utmost; and when the San Stefano treaty had been negotiated and the question of war or peace hung trembling in the balance, she found to her dismay that if she ventured upon a

war with England she must reckon with a potent foe, of whose existence she had hitherto been disdainful, if not ignorant.

This foe was the most powerful element in Continental Europe.

All bankers are not Jews. But the Hebrew element among the money-lenders and money-masters of Europe is so widespread and so powerful that it was easy for it to effect combinations by which Russia was shut out from the privilege of borrowing money to continue to renew her march of conquest.

She tried to borrow in England--no money! She sought to effect a loan in Paris--no money! She intrigued through her most skillful agents in all the minor Bourses of Europe--not a rouble could she obtain. And now, as you will probably learn in a few days, she is in such desperate financial straits that, as a last resort, she is about to call upon her patriotic subjects--if she has any--to put their hands in their pockets and lend her their own money,--if they have any, which is doubtful.

Yes! In the very hour of Russia's military triumph, when, flushed with her dearly-bought victories, and with the Sultan willing to prostrate himself as a vassal at her feet, the despised and persecuted Israelite was able to say to the Czar: 'Thus far and no farther!'

It was not England who forced Russia to appear before the Berlin Congress, and submit to a revision of her extorted treaty with Turkey.

Russia was forced into this humiliation by the Jew bankers of the world.

Once in the Congress, Gortschakoff and Schouvaloff found to their dismay and horror that they were contending single-handed against all Europe.

Bismarck proved to be the arch enemy of Russia in the Congress, the master-spirit who formed the combination to humiliate her by the Treaty of Berlin after her victories more than she had been humiliated by the Treaty of Paris after her defeats.

Now for a State secret, hinted at in various ways, but which has never come to light in any official form, and the details of which cannot be fully known until after Kaiser William and Prince Bismarck are dead.

Bismarck, with true statesmanlike prescience, detests Russia. Russia is a military power of incalculable possibilities, capable, perhaps, in time, of overrunning and conquering all Europe. A war that would increase the military prestige or augment the territorial domain of Russia, Bismarck regarded with alarm and indignation.

Why, then, did he not put an end to the Russian and Turkish war?

The answer is--Kaiser William.

The German Emperor is swayed by his personal affections and his dynastic prejudices. The old gentleman never had much political sense. He supposed his personal honor was pledged to Russia. The Czar had not interfered with Prussia in her wars with Austria and France. He, then, should not interfere in Russia's contest with Turkey. Bismarck had been quite willing to have an amicable understanding with Russia as regarded Austria and France; but he had no intention of permitting Russia to gain a military and territorial predominance that might overshadow Germany.

Thus it was Bismarck who formed the combination that robbed Russia of the fruits of her great victories.

How did he effect this? Here comes in the third name--Andrassy.

The Prime Minister of Hungary, be it remembered, is a Hungarian statesman. Blood with him, also, is thicker than water. He remembers that, when Hungary had German-Austria at her feet in 1848, Russia sent 60,000 troops to the aid of Austria, turned the tide of victory, and crushed out forever the hopes of Hungary for independent neutrality. The hated Slav was thus used to overcome the legitimate and patriotic aspirations of Hungary.

I state upon the best authority that, in the conferences held in the beginning of the late war by Bismarck and Andrassy, the scheme was concocted which culminated in the yet unsigned Treaty of Berlin. It was in these conferences determined that Russia should be despoiled of the fruits of her victories. One of the results is seen in the virtual annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, and the great strengthening of that Power thereby.

Here, then, is the key to the mysteries of the Congress of Berlin. Rothschild, the representative of the Jews, closing the Bourses Europe against Russia; Bismarck, intent on the purpose of curbing and manacling the giant of the North in the interests of Western civilization; Andrassy paving off Russia for the injuries inflicted on Hungary in 1848, and turning her victories into Dead Sea fruit,--pleasant to the sight, but turning to ashes upon the lips.

But how about Disraeli--Beaconsfield? Is he not the real hero of this great drama? Not at all.

True, again, blood with him is thicker than water; and undoubtedly he placed himself in relation with the Jewish money-kings to effect the humiliation of Russia. True, he withdrew the timid and hesitating Lord Derby at the right moment, and put the courageous Marquis of Salisbury in his place. But the cession of Cyprus to England, and investing her with protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, was really the work of Bismarck.

Cyprus should have been given to France. The trade of the Levant properly belongs to her and to Italy more than to England. But Bismarck, in view of the prejudices of his own people,--not that he shares these prejudices, for he is a true statesman, but merely out of deference to these narrow hatreds and dislikes,--was compelled to permit England to take what really belongs to France, and by doing this he has crowned with a new chaplet the brow of that strange personage, the novelist and the political adventurer who is now Premier of England, who will certainly become a Duke, and who is possibly destined--as gossip will have it--to still further honor, to wear the Royal robes of Prince Consort and to occupy the long vacant bed of 'Albert the Good.'"

As part of the Bolsheviks' controlled opposition, Hitler argued that pan-Germany could save Western Civilization from pan-Slavism and Bolshevism, much like Bismarck kept Russia in check. He expected England's support in this posture and early on received it. Again and again, from Napoleon onward, Russia was attacked by Western Europe and the central issue was most often Jews. Whether the pretext was to rescue them or to attack them, the results were to gain control of the Holy Land from Turkey and to use the Jews of Russia to take and to occupy it--then to use the Russian Jews as a labor force to construct palatial estates for wealthy Western Jews in Palestine.

The big Jews wanted to break up the British Empire in Asia so as to eliminate the incentive for Great Britain to keep Palestine for itself as part of its trade routes to India. They had earlier sought to encourage England and Queen Victoria to claim Palestine on the pretext that the Jews would move there and protect British trade routes to India and China, just as the big Jews had done with Napoleon. Napoleon had emancipated the Jews and attacked Russia to free up Jewish emigration to Palestine. Napoleon was also encouraged to take Palestine so the freed Jews could move to Palestine and secure Napoleon's legacy as the messiah. But by the end of WW I, the Jews ensured that no empire could compete with their Bolshevik and American Empires, which now sustain Israel.

Later, the big Jews confirmed the fact that the Jewish masses did not wish to move to Palestine, so they put Hitler in power to chase the Jews to Palestine. Hitler attacked Russia to concentrate Jews for forced deportation, to end Red

assimilation and for ritual sacrifice to the god of the Jews--as well as to hand Eastern Europe over to Stalin.

Before flipping on the Germans in the middle of the First World War, the big Jews retained the option for Germany to take Palestine. Such being the case, they wanted Lenin and Ludendorff to destroy the British Empire in Asia with Communist revolution and remove the British stake in Palestine on the pretext that it would weaken England, divert British troops away from the battles against the Germans, and so assist the German war effort. The big Jews thereby created the incentive for Great Britain to issue the Balfour Declaration, not to create the illusion of a much needed British trade route the Jews would protect, but to save England from Germany by bringing America into the war on England's side. In every instance the big Jews served their own Zionist interests on the pretext that they were helping France, England, Germany and Bolshevism.

Ludendorff was supporting and spreading Communism all over the world in the name of defending Germany from England and destroying the Allies. Ludendorff played a leading role in the Socialist Revolution of the First World War. The Communists supported Ludendorff to help him prolong the war and increase its destruction, as the Communists plotted to overthrow the then much weakened Germany, India, America and Ireland. Ludendorff, together with his Communist co-conspirators, wanted to subvert Democracy, Capitalism, Germany, America and Great Britain. He deliberately made it very easy for Zionist Jews to gin up support among Americans to make war on Germany. American Communists continued to attempt to subvert the American government and sabotage the war effort throughout the war as part of their international campaign to spread Socialism by means of undermining society through the pain of war.

The collusion was so obvious, that the American *Espionage Act* and *Sedition Act* targeted not only support for Germany, but was also enforced to imprison Communists who were trying to lower American morale and subvert the American war effort in the name of pacifism. At the same time, the Bolsheviks were demoralizing Ludendorff's troops in Eastern Europe, (165) and readying the Spartacist Rebellion, Kurt Eisner's Bavarian revolution and the Bavarian Soviet Republic, for which Adolf Hitler served as a propaganda liaison for the Bolsheviks to the Communist Soldiers' Councils. Adolf Hitler's hero, the Independent Socialist Kurt Eisner, subverted the German war effort by blaming Germany for the war and organizing strikes

in the munitions industry at critical junctures in the war. He then overthrew Bavaria, King Ludwig III and the Wittelsbach Monarchy. Hitler enthusiastically joined Eisner's cause, marched in his funeral procession, and, under Ludendorff's orders, infiltrated the organization which inspired Eisner's assassination. Hitler, under Ludendorff's orders, then led the German Workers' Party into the abyss. After the fashion of Soviet propaganda in Russia, Ludendorff's "patriotic instruction" for returning German troops taught them to be Socialists and oppose Capitalism and Democracy. The Socialists Ludendorff and Hitler conducted the Beer Hall Putsch in order to prevent the restoration of the Bavarian Monarchy by Kahr, Lossow and Seisser.

Ludendorff not only mirrored the Communists, he also reflected the beliefs and aims of the Zionists. In concert with Zionist leaders, Ludendorff taught that Jews are a race, not a religious community--a race that had to be expelled from pan-Germany, which had to wage permanent and total war against the world. Ludendorff railed against Walther Rathenau, who was also a target of the Zionists, because Rathenau was an advocate for Jewish assimilation and because he made it difficult for the Zionists to claim that Jews should not, and could not, participate in Gentile society.

The Allies did not suffer, kill and die in the millions to make the world safe for Democracy, as Wilson had proclaimed. The Central Powers did not suffer, kill and die in the millions to safeguard and expand their empires. Both sides annihilated one another to put Lenin and Trotsky in power in Russia, so that they could mass murder 30 million more human beings and create a Communist empire that would spread around the globe eventually slaughtering more than 100 million people. The First World War was indeed a Socialist Revolution and it succeeded.

Both sides also sacrificed and killed to enable the Jews to make a political claim they had no legitimate right to make, to take Palestine. Both sides suffered and lost their best sons and daughters to ensure a second world war, that would reap an even larger harvest of lost lives.

Immediately after WW I ended, numerous Zionists predicted a second and worse world war. Adolf Hitler made one of his most infamous pronouncements in 1939, in which he revealed one of the true aims of the Second World War, which he was about to start,

"I want to be a prophet again today: If international finance Jewry in and outside Europe succeeds in plunging the peoples into another world war, then the end result will not be the Bolshevization of the earth and the consequent victory of Jewry but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe."-(166)

"Ich will heute wieder ein Prophet sein: Wenn es dem internationalen Finanzjudentum in und außerhalb Europas gelingen sollte, die Völker noch einmal in einen Weltkrieg zu stürzen, dann wird das Ergebnis nicht die Bolschewisierung der Erde und damit der Sieg des Judentums sein, sondern die Vernichtung der jüdischen Rasse in Europa!"-(167)

The Nazi tyrant of Poland, Dr. Hans Frank, stated at a Cabinet Session on 16 December 1941,

"As far as the Jews are concerned, I want to tell you quite frankly, that they must be done away with in one way or another. The Fuehrer said once: should united Jewry again succeed in provoking a world war, the blood of not only the nations which have been forced into the war by them, will be shed, but the Jew will have found his end in Europe"-(168)

In the fall of 1933 in Nuremberg on *Reichsparteitag*, Frank stated that the goal of the Nazi government was to secure a "Jewish State",

"Despite our will to deal with the Jews, the security and the life of the Jews in Germany is not endangered by the State, the Reichsamt and also the legal system. [***] The Jewish question is to be legally solved by undertaking the establishment of a Jewish State."-(169)

The model which produced the First World War worked so well that it was repeated in the Second World War. Pan-Germanism in the form of Nazism

rose against pan-Slavism in the form of International Communism. The dialectic was perfect and again increased the sphere of Soviet dominance and the destruction of the German People as the synthesis of these apparently opposed forces, which in reality were working together.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk had ostensibly given Eastern Europe to Germany, but in reality led Germany into a trap by consuming its resources and bamboozling the German populace into waging more war in the West rather than sue for peace. It also set the precedent for the ruinous Treaty of Versailles by its draconian terms, and exposed German troops to Bolshevik propaganda. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which handed over large parts Eastern Europe to the Germans was turned on its head at Yalta, where the Allies gave all of Eastern Europe to Stalin and the Soviets--as was the planned outcome all along. The German People were simply used up twice to make Middle and Eastern Europeans weak and war weary to the point where they could no longer resist Communist control and were forced to succumb to the mass-murdering Soviets.

Citizens of the Allied countries came to fear the prospect of a German victory in the First World War, because the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk stood as a warning of what to expect if defeated. Though the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was used as a precedent for the draconian measures of the Treaty of Versailles, it did not justify the Allies' betrayal of Wilson's 14 Points which had created a contract between the Allies and Germany that could not legally be breached, despite the fact it was broken.

The big Jews sponsored the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, because it prolonged the war and that period increased their profits. By lengthening the war, the Zionists bought themselves more time to secure their territories in and around Palestine and further weaken the Ottoman Empire, which also strengthened their position at the negotiating table in the coming peace conference. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Yalta are emblematic of the dialectical struggle the Socialists created between Russia and Germany in order to foment two world wars, so that they could create a Socialist Eurasian Empire and topple the monarchs of Continental Europe.

The Americans supported the Soviet Union during the Second World War with food, materials and arms. Americans also kept General George S. Patton from taking Berlin and shortening the war, thereby enabling the Soviet Union to expand its territory far West. Several conquered nations betrayed anti-Communists to the Soviets, who then murdered them. Jüri Lina

documents all of this in his book *Under the Sign of the Scorpion*. Jews were especially prone to "denounce" their neighbors to the Soviet death squads. Today, Western politicians pretend that Communism has been defeated, despite the fact that Communism is stronger than ever before and is subsuming the West.

The fact that the Zionists and Marxists, above all others, took such a strong interest in forecasting the world wars and speculating as to their ultimate outcomes demonstrates that they had orchestrated them. The Bolshevization spread to East Germany and Eastern Europe, mainland China, Vietnam, Cambodia, North Korea, Cuba, etc. Hitler also deliberately handed Jewry Palestine, a prize they had been seeking for 2,500 years and one which required the expulsion of Jews from Europe, which Hitler himself pledged to accomplish. To that extent, WW II was a total victory for those who planned it at least as early as the Versailles Peace Conference and Hitler guaranteed them that triumph. They are today planning World War III in hopes of completing their work and fulfilling their ancient prophecies. It may well unfold as a contrived conflict between the Eurasianists and the Atlanticists.

Kaiser Wilhelm II was fully aware of the fact that Jews led the drive to force his abdication and seize control of the German government. Lamar Cecil wrote,

"Chamberlain's diatribes against the Jews were welcome to Wilhelm, for they confirmed his own curious but well-developed anti-Semitism, one the aristocratic-military environment in which he lived did much to encourage.³⁹ Not long after Wilhelm came to the throne in 1888, his friend General Count Alfred von Waldersee, an ardent foe of the Jews, declared that the young Kaiser's dislike of his Hebrew subjects, one rooted in a perception that they possessed an overwhelming influence in Germany, was so strong that it could not be overcome.⁴⁰ Wilhelm never changed, and throughout his life he believed that Jews were perversely responsible, largely through their prominence in the Berlin press and in leftist political movements, for encouraging opposition to his rule.⁴¹ For individual Jews, ranging from rich businessmen and major art collectors to purveyors of elegant goods in Berlin stores, he had considerable esteem, but he prevented Jewish citizens from having careers in the army and the diplomatic corps and frequently used abusive language against them.⁴² The Kaiser's diatribes against the Jews,

even if they were only flights of loose rhetoric, are unsettling to read. 'Jews are the curse of my country,' he declared in a typical peroration. 'They keep my people poor and in their clutches. In every small village in Germany sits a dirty Jew, like a spider drawing the people into the web of usury. . . [and] gradually gains control of everything. The Jews are the parasites of my Empire.'⁴³ Although the Hebrews numbered only about 1 percent of the German population, the Kaiser felt they were entirely too numerous. He informed the British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey in 1907, 'They want stamping out.'⁴⁴" [\(170\)](#)

It was known around the world that the Jewish press had urged the start of the First World War, but they very soon thereafter stabbed Germany in the back, which inspired the British Jew and outspoken Zionist Israel Zangwill to gloat. In *The London Times* of 28 September 1914 on page 9, Zangwill wrote,

"THE KAISER'S AMERICAN AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,--Your American Correspondent's article on the failure of the German Press campaign will give pleasure to English Jews, not only as patriots, but because the suggestion that this campaign was largely one of Jewish journals seems to have vanished. Indeed, the *Wahrheit*, the German-Jewish paper with the largest circulation, which has hitherto been represented as playing a peculiarly malign part, astonished me by sending me a lengthy editorial entitled 'Zangwill and the War,' declaring:--

Although we know the majority of our readers are German or pro-German, we are convinced, exactly as Zangwill is convinced, that there could be no greater misfortune for humanity than a victory for the German arms. [It goes on] And even were we convinced that the momentary interest of the Jews is with Germany and not with the Allies we would--and should--be ready, exactly as Zangwill teaches, to sacrifice the momentary interest of the Jewish people in the name of the general culture and civilization of all humanity.

I should add that, since receiving Sir Edward Grey's assurance that England's sympathies lay with the emancipation of the Russian Jews, I have had a number of applications from Jews--Rumanian and English, as well as Russian Jews outside Russia--anxious to enlist in the Jewish Territorial Organization under the idea it is a branch of the British Army! It would certainly be easy to form a foreign legion of Jews grateful for Britain's sympathy--apart from the thousands in our Regular Forces, whose names are being published in the *Jewish Chronicle*. The only pity is that the Tsar does not at once remove Jewish disabilities as a concession to his British Ally, not to mention the strengthening of his own position. But in justice to his Imperial Majesty it must be said that he has as yet made no promise whatever, and that therefore the doubts thrown upon his honour by the entire Jewish Press of America are without foundation."

Die Wahrheit was a New York based Yiddish newspaper founded by Socialist Louis E. Miller. He crossed over to Zionism and openly opposed the German war effort just after the German Jewish Press in Germany and America had encouraged Germany to go to war. This led many Jews who supported Germany against the Tsar to cancel their subscriptions,⁽¹⁷¹⁾ but it delighted the Zionists who were soon to make a *quid pro quo* deal with England to bring America into the war on the side of the Allies against Germany in exchange for the Balfour Declaration.

The Zionists were more concerned with taking Palestine than with overthrowing the Tsar, which was mainly the goal of the German-Jewish bankers and their Communist agents. Though they sabotaged the Allied effort by doing so, the big Jews then overthrew the Tsar themselves and so no longer had need of Germany to destroy Russia. Obviously, the Jews had initially encouraged the Germans to go to war against Russia in hopes of removing the Tsar from power and fully emancipating Russian Jews, or at the very least using the Germans to weaken the Russians in preparation for a revolutionary takeover, as indeed happened--with the assistance of the German government.

Friedrich Karl Wiebe⁽¹⁷²⁾ alleged in 1939, that the press in post-World War One Germany, and with it public opinion, was largely controlled by traitorous Jews who cheapened the medium with sensationalism--by Jews who allegedly only cared about Jewish interests and who would pursue those

perceived self-interests at the expense of other non-Jewish Germans who represented almost the entire population of Germany. Jews have long been noted for making judgments based on selfish interests to the exclusion of broader societal interests, or pure principles, or a sense of fairness, as is typified by the common Jewish expression when assessing any political decision, "Is it good for the Jews?"

Though Wiebe only incidentally mentions the publisher Julius Springer, Wiebe does name the publishing house of the Jewish brothers Ullstein, and the publishing house of the "Eastern Jew" Rudolf Mosse. Wiebe states that the *Berliner Morgenpost*, which he alleged had the largest circulation of any German newspaper, was controlled by Jews, as was the politically influential *Vossische Zeitung*, under editor-in-chief Geog Bernhard. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, which served as spokesman for Germany abroad and was often quoted in America and England, was led by editor-in-chief Theodor Wolff, and the *Acht-Uhr-Abendblatt* also had a Jewish chief editor. One might, together with Theodor Herzl, ⁽¹⁷³⁾ add the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to the list of "Jewish newspapers". Wiebe alleged that Jews ran the *Reichverband der Deutschen Presse* and the *Verein Berliner Presse*. Wiebe names Georg Bernhard, Theodor Wolff and Maximilian Harden as Jews who had "stabbed Germany in the back". He noted that historian Friedrich Thimme dubbed Harden, "the Judas of the German people". Harden was a politically active Zionist Jew.

Kent Cooper wrote in his article, "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION: Head of Associated Press calls for unhampered flow of world news", *Life Magazine*, Volume 17, Number 20, (13 November 1944), p. 55,

"Before and during the first World War the great German news agency, Wolff, was owned by the European banking house of Rothschild, which had its central headquarters in Berlin. A leading member of the firm was also Kaiser Wilhelm II's personal banker, friend and loyal subject. Such an arrangement can be understood by supposing that a U. S. President, through his personal banker, controlled the Associated Press and thus could dictate what the A.P. would send to the U. S. Press to print about him and his policies. What actually happened in Imperial Germany was that the Kaiser used Wolff to blind and excite his people to such a degree that they were eager for World War I.

Twenty years later, under Hitler, the pattern was repeated and enormously magnified. D.N.B., Wolff's successor, became the official Nazi news agency and spewed out the deceptions and propaganda that made the German people again ready to attack their neighbors."

While millions of Germans were starving to death after WW I, top Jews in Germany had never known better times. Whenever anyone revealed the truth of what was happening, the Jewish press immediately smeared and silenced them by calling them "anti-Semites". The situation was similar to, though even worse than, the situation in America today.

In 1933, the Jews Abraham Myerson and Isaac Goldberg stated many of the same facts Wiebe would later repeat, though they offered an entirely different perspective on the same issues. Myerson and Goldberg wrote, in 1933, in their book, *The German Jew: His Share in Modern Culture*,

"The circles of criticism and of journalism in Germany were, up to the incursions of Hitler, predominantly Jewish. Julius Bab, Alfred Kerr, Fritz Engel, Felix Holländer, Felix Salten (author of *Bambi*), Siegmund Freund, Emil Faktor... the roster is long; nor have we mentioned critics from the professorial fold, such as Richard M. Meyer.

Publishing in Germany has largely been built up by a Jewish passion for commercial pursuits that parallels the passion of intellect so freely evidenced in the Jew. Through such powerful interests as those of the Lachmann-Mosse family and the estate of Leopold Ullstein, the largest publishing firm in Germany, the press and the magazine world have been controlled by German Jews. Before it was 'coordinated' into the Nationalist regime, the house of Ullstein employed almost eight thousand persons, and issued almost a hundred newspapers and periodicals. Ullstein (1826-99) passed the fast-growing business on to five industrious sons.

Rudolph Mosse (1843-1920) founded the *Berliner Tageblatt* in 1872. It was, until the descent of Hitler upon the Jews, one of the great newspapers of the world, known to all journalists as a palladium of liberalism. . . . Naturally, although these newspapers and their allied interests employed a host of Gentile workers, there were countless Jews in their offices. Among editors and journalistic powers were to be found such gifted paladins as Maximilian

Harden and Theodor Wolff. The statistical fact is that the Jewish mind, for reasons that have impelled it to the other artistic and literary pursuits, engages naturally in journalism and criticism. Even so anti-Semitic a writer as Friedrich von Oppeln-Bronowski has been quoted as blaming, not the Jews, but the inertia of his fellow-Germans. 'The outcry of the conservative press against the literary incursions of the Jew reminds me of the clamour raised by the inferior business man against his more clever, 'unfair' competitor. Instead of making complaint, it had better improve itself. If it is true that the Jews have assumed so disproportionate a role in journalism, we can undoubtedly connect the fact with their exclusion under the old regime from the higher governmental positions.' [Footnote: See I. E. Poritzky: 'The Jew in the Intellectual Life of Germany,' *Menorah Journal*, Vol. XII, No. 6 (1926). I refer to this article those who are in search of many Jewish names.] In book-publishing the Jew has become a power in Germany since 1910. It is interesting to observe that at about this same time the Jew in the United States was entering upon a distinguished career in the publication of belles-lettres. In Germany the house of S. Fischer, founded in 1886, may stand for a quasi-hegemony that includes such important firms as Drei Masken, Bruno Cassirer, Kurt Wolff, Paul Zsolnay, Felix Bloch Erben, and Oesterheld & Company.

Incidentally, the famous Universal Edition, Vienna, publisher of modernist scores, though by no means confining itself to the musical advance guard, is presided over by Dr. Alfred Kalmus.

One can, therefore, understand the exaggerated outcry of Herr Bartels--though hardly sympathize with his bigoted implications--when, after descanting upon the prominence of Jews in the art and the business of letters, he is suddenly led to exclaim: 'There is no doubt that on the eve of the war our entire German life was no longer German in temper.' The situation, to him, appeared so critical that, instead of commending the universality of outlook displayed by all these Jewish publishers--can it be only a commercial accident that the Jewish firms in other countries display a like interest in publishing works of international spirit and origin?--Bartels hinted at some sort of apostasy on the part of those Gentile writers who allowed themselves to be published by Jews. These leading publishers were not only providers of books; at times they were the supporters of movements.

It is only half metaphorical to declare that, whether in the higher reaches of literature or in the forum of journalism, the German Jew has mingled his

blood with printer's ink in the service of German culture. The cruelty of a regime may hold the Jew at once excommunicated and incommunicado; not by fiat, not by a conflagration of books, can it exterminate the past. Books burn; men burn; passions and ideas are immortal."-(174)

Ludendorff and Hitler seized upon the fact that the Jewish press had egged on the First World War, then turned against Germany mid-war stabbing the nation, and its soldiers, in the back with defeatist diatribes at the same time that Jewish Socialists and trade unionists, who had also initially called for war, organized crippling strikes that sabotaged the war effort. The "November criminals" then arranged for and signed the Armistice and forced the abdication of the Kaiser. But Adolf Hitler was a Marxist, not an anti-Semite. His feigned anti-Semitism came as an act. Indeed, a Jewish clairvoyant and performer named Erik Jan Hanussen, a crypto-Jew whose real name was Hermann Steinschneider, coached Adolf Hitler for his well-rehearsed performances on the political stage.-(175)

Dietrich Eckart—(176) promoted Adolf Hitler as a viable anti-Semitic demagogue. Eckart described the attraction of Hitler,

"The best would be a worker who knows how to talk. . . . He doesn't need much brains, politics is the stupidest business in the world, and every marketwoman in Munich knows more than the people in Weimar. I'd rather have a vain monkey who can give the Reds a juicy answer, and doesn't run away when people begin swinging table legs, than a dozen learned professors. He must be a bachelor, then we'll get the women."-(177)

Hitler began his political career in support of the Jewish Socialist revolutionary Kurt Eisner. Eisner led the Bavarian revolution after World War One and divided Germany against itself by pitting Bavaria against Prussia. Eisner blamed Germany for the war and sabotaged the German war effort. These are the very things which Hitler would soon claim to hate about the Jews, even though he himself had backed Eisner and publicly mourned his death.

Hitler marched in Eisner's funeral parade while wearing a red armband in support of Marxism and a black armband to mourn Eisner. Hitler can be seen marching in Eisner's funeral parade in the documentary film by G. Knopp and M. P. Remy, *The Rise and Fall of Adolf Hitler*, Episode 1, ZDF/History Channel, (1995); on DVD, Disc 1, Volume 1, at 13:00-15:00 minutes. Adolf Hitler then served as an elected liaison between the Bavarian Soviet Republics and the Soldiers' Councils at a time when the *Freikorps* sought to rescue Germany from the Communists.

Douglas Reed, an eyewitness to the Nazi regime, recognized that the Nazis were an obvious front for the Communists,

"I think it a cardinal error to identify 'Jews' with Zionist Nationalism, 'Russians' with Communism, or 'Germans' with National Socialism. I saw the enslavement of Germans and Russians and know different. I believe that the astonishingly powerful attempt to prevent any discussion of Zionist Nationalism by dismissing it as the expression of an aversion to Jews, as Jews, is merely meant to stop any public discussion of its objects, which seem to me to be as dangerous to Jew as to Gentile. Of the three groups which have appeared, like stormy petrels, to presage the tempests of our century, the Zionist Nationalists appear to me the most powerful. National Socialism, I think, was but a stooge or stalking horse for the pursuit of Communist aims. Communism is genuinely tigerish, and was strong enough to infest governments everywhere and distort the policies which were pursued behind the screen of military operations; but, if forced into a corner by the rising unease of their peoples, Western politicians are prepared in the last resort to turn against it." [\(178\)](#)

Douglas Reed wrote about Moses Pinkeles, a. k. a. Ignatz (Ignatius) Trebitsch-Lincoln, in 1938. Pinkeles was a Zionist Jew who helped finance Hitler's purchase of the *Völkischer Beobachter* and acted as a go-between for the Zionists who sponsored Hitler,

"Oblivion for a few years, and then came the Kapp Putsch in Germany, the first of the Nationalist conspiracies to overthrow the democratic liberal

regime that was so kind to the Jews, and reinstate the big business men, big landlords, monarchists, militarists, in the seats of the mighty in Germany. Who was a leading figure in this short-lived seizure of power? Trebitsch Lincoln, now a German die-hard. Among the other sympathizers was a relatively unknown man, one Adolf Hitler. Trebitsch Lincoln on the side of the anti-Semites? Of course, he was a Christian. [***] If you doubt me, think of Trebitsch Lincoln leading the anti-Semites down the Wilhelmstrasse to the seat of power. But I can show you the modern counterpart of Trebitsch Lincoln, and I don't mean those pro-Hitler Jews who were said by rumour to have marched round Berlin in the early Nazi days carrying a banner with the legend 'Hinaus mit uns!!--'Chuck us out!'"(179)

Not only did the Kapp Putsch employ the notorious Jew Moses Pinkeles as a press censor, Kapp himself was the son of the radical Leftist revolutionary Friedrich Kapp. Wolfgang Kapp was born in New York City to a family which had fled Germany for the United States in 1848, the year when several Socialist revolutions took place in Europe. Friedrich Kapp was forced to leave Germany because he had participated in a revolution. Wolfgang Kapp wormed his way into the German Government working in finance, perfect cover for a Communist mole working for the bankers.

The Kapp Putsch was not the first nor the last time Ludendorff would ally himself with Leftist revolutionaries posing as if the Monarchist far-Right. Hitler revealed the fact that Ludendorff courted the Left as a matter of policy.

Cory Taylor wrote in his book *How Hitler Was Made*,

"On June 14, 1922, top leaders of Germany's Far Right assembled in Munich for a secret meeting to conspire against the national government. [***] Invoking the name of 'His Excellency [Erich] Ludendorff,' {Hitler} proposed that the best course of action was to 'unite for a time with the extremists of the Left, for the purpose of delivering the latter from the hands of the Jews and of making use of them later to get power into our own hands.'¹⁰ Hitler's audience must have had a hard time believing what they had just heard. This was heresy. No one in this crowd was willing to work with the hated Left,

not even as a strategy. Ludendorff asserted he'd never said such a thing.^{11"}
(180)

Erich Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler perpetrated the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923 in order to prevent the Monarchists Kahr, Lossow and Seisser from completing their own revolution, which would have restored the Monarchy. At his trial for treason, Hitler revealed the fact that the Bavarian triumvirate were conspiring to carry out their own revolution in the hopes of returning the Monarchs to their thrones.

Ludendorff and Hitler did not want the Monarchy restored. Hitler argued that he was within his rights to revolt against Monarchist revolutionaries in control of an unstable government they themselves sought to overturn. Ludendorff and Hitler were so desperate to prevent the restoration of the Monarchy, that they felt obliged to hurriedly carry out their own failed revolution against Kahr, Lossow and Seisser in order to prevent the restoration of the Monarchy, especially the Bavarian Monarchy. They conducted their haphazard Putsch despite Ludendorff's bad experiences in the failed Kapp Putsch, which was supposedly conducted on behalf of the Prussian Socialist Monarchy.

From 1917 onward the Socialists gained increasing control over Germany and Europe. Lenin and Trotsky took the Russian Empire. Kurt Eisner, Ernst Toller and Eugen Levine took Bavaria for a short time. The Weimar Republic took all that was left of Germany. Bela Kuhn ruled Hungary for a time. Mussolini, a rabid Socialist calling himself a "Fascist", took Italy. Adolf Hitler and the *National Socialists* then took Germany, Austria, etc. Following in Hitler's footprints, Stalin took all of Eastern Europe. The European Union took much of the rest. Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt made America increasingly Socialistic.

Bolsheviks and Zionists were the victors of both World Wars. Everyone else lost. Both World Wars were Socialist Revolutions.

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Hoffmann, *Hitler's Personal Security: Protecting the Führer 1921-1945*, Da Capo Press, New York, (2000), pp. 50-51.

2. I. Lukes and E. Goldstein, Editors, *The Munich Crisis, 1938: Prelude to World War II*, Frank Cass, London, Portland, Oregon, (1999), pp. 40-41.

3. I. Pfaff, "STALINS STRATEGIE DER SOWJETISIERUNG MITTELEUROPAS 1935-1938: Das Beispiel Tschechoslowakei", *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, Volume 38, Number 4, (1990), pp. 543-587, at 551, 579-580.

"Es war jedoch freilich gerade Beneš, der schon im Februar 1936 die Sowjets indirekt zur Sowjetisierung Mitteleuropas aufforderte, indem er gegenüber dem Prager Gesandten der UdSSR erklärte, daß die Sowjets 'nicht nur das mitteleuropäische, sondern auch das Balkanforum betreten müssen, daß sie Mitteleuropa aber nur dann betreten sollen, wenn sich ihre Interessen in diesem Teil Europas auf deutliche Weise entwickeln, . . . daß sie nicht eilen und geduldig eine deutlichere Form der praktischen Frage der Organisation Mitteleuropas abwarten sollen'³⁹. [***] 'Rußland wird in Mitteleuropa das Wort haben. . . Geographisches Gesetz. . . Hitler verhilft uns zur Nachbarschaft mit Rußland. Nach den künftigen Katastrophen muß das Ziel sein, daß Rußland in Užhorod sein wird, Presov in Rußland. . . Die Grenze mit Rußland so lang wie möglich auch mit Hinsicht auf Polen. . . Die polnische Grenze kürzen, die Grenze mit Rußland bis hinter Bardjov.'¹⁶⁶ [***] Er war schon vor dem Ausbruch des Zweiten Weltkrieges fest davon überzeugt, daß die UdSSR früher oder später in den Krieg mit Deutschland eingreifen und schließlich nach Mitteleuropa vordringen werde. [***] Die Überschätzung der deutschen Nachkriegsgefahr und das Trugbild, ausgerechnet die territoriale Expansion der Sowjetunion nach Mitteleuropa werde die Sicherheit der Künftigen SR garantieren, wurden von Beneš Mitarbeitern voll und ganz geteilt. So schrieb Ripka schon im April 1939 and Jan Masaryk: 'Ich hoffe, daß es nach dem Kriege möglich sein wird, daß wir näher an Rußland geraten, daß es unser direkter Nachbar sein wird. . . Wenn dies geschähe, wird Rußland unmittelbar in Mitteleuropa interessiert sein und wird zu einem wirksameren Gegengewicht gegenüber Deutschland als bisher.'¹⁶⁸ [***] Bereits im Dezember 1939, wahrscheinlich unter dem Eindruck des sowjetischen Überfalls auf Finland, schrieb Beneš in einer Instruktion an den SR-Gesandten in Washington: 'Rußland wartet ab und

sobald es auf Grund der deutschen Kriegsführung für sich allseits die möglichst stärkste Position gewonnen hat (die Baltischen Staaten, Polen, Finnland, Bessarabien, offenbar Bulgarien und Nordtürkei und -persien), wird es alles Erdenkliche zum Sturz des heutigen Deutschland tun und dort wie auch überhaupt in Mitteleuropa eine Revolution mit Sowjetregimes hervorrufen.¹⁷¹"

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5. Ilya Ehrenburg, translated by Tatiana Shebunina in collaboration with Yvonne Kapp, *The War, 1941-1945*, World Publishing Company, Cleveland, (1964), p. 130.

6. P. Sickel, *FRIEDRICH HEBBELS WELT- UND LEBENSANSCHAUUNG NACH DEN TAGEBÜCHERN BRIEFEN UND WERKEN DES DICHTERS*, Leipzig and Hamburg, Leopold Voss, (1912), p. 151.

"Es ist möglich, daß der Deutsche noch einmal von der Weltbühne verschwindet, denn er hat alle Eigenschaften, sich den Himmel zu erwerben, aber keine einzige, sich auf der Erde zu behaupten, und alle Nationen hassen ihn wie die Bösen den Guten. Wenn es ihnen aber wirklich gelingt ihn zu verdrängen, wird ein Zustand entstehen, in dem sie ihn wieder mit Nägeln aus dem Grabe kratzen möchten."

7. As quoted in: B. Freedman, *The Hidden Tyranny*, New Christian Crusade Church, Metairie, Louisiana, (1970); who cites "Scribner's Commentator in 1936", which perhaps refers to *Scribner's Magazine*, which later merged with *Commentator*. I have not verified that the primary source quotation is accurate. A quite similar quotation appears in G. Allen and L. Abraham, *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, (1971); which cites *Social Justice: Father Coughlin's Weekly Review*, (3 July 1939), p. 4.

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16. G. D. Best, "Financing a Foreign War: Jacob H. Schiff and Japan, 1904-05", *American Jewish Historical Quarterly*, Volume 61, Number 4, (JUNE, 1972), pp. 313-324.

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zu beweisen. Es war sehr nötig, denn der Arbeiter, der etwas ganz anderes erwartet hatte, schaute mißtrauisch auf, aber mit dem täglichen Ausrufen der Schlagworte in die leere Luft hinein war es nicht getan. [***] Sechstausend Jahre höherer Menschengeschichte hegen vor uns. [***] Statt dessen hat der preußische Stil das ebenso starke und tiefe Standesbewußtsein gezüchtet, ein Gemeingefühl nicht des Ruhens, sondern der Arbeit, die Klasse als Berufsgemeinschaft und zwar des Berufs mit dem Bewußtsein, für alle, für das Ganze, für den Staat wirksam zu sein: den Offizier, den Beamten, nicht zuletzt die Schöpfung Bebels, den klassenbewußten Arbeiter. [***] Zur preußischen Art gehört es, daß der Einzelwille im Gesamtwillen aufgeht."

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